

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 23 of 1916.

No.—BUCHAHLI SCENE—IV

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 3rd June 1916.

CONTENTS.

| PAGE. | PAGE. |
|--|---|
| I.—FOREIGN POLITICS. | |
| Nil. | (e)— <i>Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration</i> — |
| | Weter-scarcity in the mufassil 772 |
| II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION. | |
| (a)— <i>Police</i> — | (f)— <i>Questions affecting the Land</i> — |
| Confiscation of certain books 767 " A prayer " ib. " Different treatment in different countries " ... ib. " Thakur Gopal Singh " ... ib. " Another internment " ... ib. Kanaialal's internment ... ib. The case of a deportee ... ib. " Steps to inquire " ... ib. Walking in the Strand Road at Puri ... ib. | Distress and survey settlement 772 |
| | (g)— <i>Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation</i> — |
| | " Female inter class " 773 " Terrible partiality " ib. Rev. Mr. Andrews on the hardship of coolies on Rangoon-going vessels... ... ib. |
| (b)— <i>Working of the Courts</i> — | (h)— <i>General</i> — |
| " Judicial and Executive functions " ... 768 " An Honorary Magistrate and Daroga " ... ib. Deplorable condition ... ib. A Judge's censure ... ib. Horrible oppression by the police ... ib. " The Munsiff of Kasba in Tippera " ... 769 " Deputy " ... ib. " Unfortunate disputes " ... ib. Corruption in the courts ... ib. " A guard's punishment " ... ib. | Redistribution of areas of Tippera and Dacca ... 773 A military advertisement 774 " A Post Master's vagaries " ib. Government and agricultural improvement ... ib. The Industries Commission ib. The Albert Hall in Calcutta ib. Officials and public subscriptions ib. |
| (c)— <i>Jails</i> — | III.—LEGISLATION. |
| Disobedience to the orders of the High Court ... 769 | What is all this ? 775 Government of India Consolidation Act ... ib. The snaky coils of the law ... ib. |
| (d)— <i>Education</i> — | IV.—NATIVE STATES. |
| The Presidency College Committee of Enquiry ... 770 Ditto ditto ... ib. " The Presidency College affair " ... 771 Presidency College Committee's report ... 772 " What can the matter be ? " ... ib. " A Musalman school in Naraganganj ... ib. " Serious objection " ... ib. | Nil. |
| | V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE. |
| | " Famine in Chandpur and Rangpur " ... 775 |

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| " Ireland " ... | ... | ... | ... | 776 |
| Waning of Germany's military strength and her efforts to secure peace... | ... | ... | ib. | |
| " The war " ... | ... | ... | ib. | |
| The chivalry of Khalil Pasha | ... | ... | 777 | |
| " Turkey " ... | ... | ... | ib. | |
| " Verdun " ... | ... | ... | ib. | |
| " Italy " ... | ... | ... | ib. | |
| The allied offensive | ... | ... | 778 | |
| Indian loan ... | ... | ... | ib. | |
| " Why are not the Indians being enlisted in the army ?—Why are not the Indians made volunteers ?" ... | ... | ... | ib. | |

VI—MISCELLANEOUS—concl'd.

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| " Ramanath's receptacle of the rosary " | ... | 779 |
| " Policy " ... | ... | ib. |
| Provincial autonomy ... | ... | ib. |
| Lord Hardinge and provincial autonomy | ... | ib. |
| Lord Hardinge and the loyalty of the Indians | ... | 780 |
| Lord Hardinge's mistake | ... | ib. |
| Wanted unity of action ... | ... | ib. |
| Remedy for the high price of paper ... | ... | ib. |
| Paper scarcity | ... | ib. |
| The Delhi capital | ... | ib. |
| Hon'ble Fazl-ul-Haq | ... | 781 |

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.**List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.**

[As it stood on the 1st October 1918.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

| No. | Name of publication. | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------|---|--------------|
| Assamese. | | | | | |
| 1 | " Banhi " (P) ... | Calcutta | Monthly | Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years. | 500 |
| Bengali. | | | | | |
| 2 | " Alaukik Rahasya " (P) ... | Calcutta | Monthly | Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years. | 700 |
| 3 | " At-Islam " (P) ... | Do. | Do. | Akram Khan | 500 |
| 4 | " Alochana " (P) ... | Howrah | Do. | Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years. | 500 |
| 5 | " Ananda " (P) | Mymensingh | Do. | Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin. | 500 |
| 6 | " Ananda Sangit Patrika " (P). | Calcutta | Do. | Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years. | 200 |
| 7 | " Antapur " (P)... | Do. | Do. | Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years. | 1,000 |
| 8 | " Archana " (P) ... | Do. | Do. | Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years. | 800 |
| 9 | " Arghya " (P) ... | Do. | Do. | Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years. | 700 |
| 10 | " Aryya Kayastha Pratibha " (P). | Faridpur | Do. | Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years. | 1,000 |
| 11 | " Avasar " (P) ... | Calcutta | Do. | Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years. | 1,600 |
| 12 | " Ayurveda Bikas " (P) ... | Dacca | Do. | Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years. | 600 |
| 13 | " Baidya Sammilani " (P) ... | Do. | Do. | Bikrampore, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca, | 1,000 |
| 14 | " Baidya Sanjivani (P) ... | Calcutta | Do. | Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu Baidya ; age about 52 years. | 500 |
| 15 | " Baishnava Samaj " (P) ... | Do. | Bi-monthly | Surendra Mohan Adhikary ... | 500 |
| 16 | " Baisya Patrika " (P) ... | Jessore | Monthly | Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years. | 500 |
| 17 | " Balak " (P) ... | Calcutta | Do. | J. M. B. Duncan | 5,500 |
| 18 | " Bamabodhini Patrika " (P) | Do. | Do. | Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years. | 700 |
| 19 | " Bangabandhu " (P) | Dacca | Do. | Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 57 years. | 150 |
| 20 | " Bangal Mahila " (P) ... | ..... | Do. | Abinash Ch. Sarbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years. | ..... |
| 21 | " Bangali " (N) | Calcutta | Daily | The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji; Brahmin ; age 69 years. | 4,000 |
| 22 | " Bangaratna " (N) | Krishnagar | Weekly | Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years. | 400 |
| 23 | " Bangavasi " (N) ... | Calcutta | Do. | Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 years. | 19,000 |
| 24 | " Bankura Darpan " (N). | Bankura | Do. | Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years | 453 |
| 25 | " Barisal Hitaishi " (N) | Barisal | Do. | Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years. | 625 |

| No. | Name of publication. | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------|
| <i>Bengali—continued.</i> | | | | | |
| 26 | " Basumati " (N) ... | Calcutta | Weekly | Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Hari-pada Adhikary ; age 48 years. | 14,000 |
| 27 | " Bandha Bandhu " (P) ... | Do. | Monthly | Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 32 years. | 750 |
| 28 | " Bhakti " (P) ... | Howrah | Do. | Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years. | 600 |
| 29 | " Bharat Laxmi " (P) ... | Calcutta | Do. | Rahdha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years. | 1,000 |
| 30 | " Bharati " (P) ... | Do. | Do. | Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years. | 1,700 |
| 31 | " Bharatmila " ... | Dacca | Do. | Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years. | 450 |
| 32 | " Bhisak Darpan " (P) ... | Calcutta | Do. | Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ... | 250 |
| 33 | " Bharatbarsha " (P) ... | Do. | Do. | Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhu-shan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years. | 4,000 |
| 34 | " Bidushak " (P) ... | Do. | Do. | Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years. | 200 |
| 35 | " Bijnan " (P) ... | Do. | Do. | Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years. | 300 |
| 36 | " Bikrampur " (P) ... | Mymensingh | Quarterly | Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years. | 500 |
| 37 | " Birbhum Varta " (N) ... | Suri | Weekly | Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years. | 997 |
| 38 | " Birbhumi " (P) ... | Calcutta | Monthly | Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years. | 1,000 |
| 39 | " Birbhum Vasi " (N) ... | Rampur Hât | Weekly | Tara Sundar Mukherji ... | 700 |
| 40 | " Brahman Samaj " (P) ... | Calcutta | Do. | Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi... | 1,000 |
| 41 | " Brahma Vadi " (P) ... | Barisal | Monthly | Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years. | 660 |
| 42 | " Brahma Vidya " (P) ... | Calcutta | Do. | Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Harendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha. | 800 |
| 43 | " Burdwan Sanjivani " (N). | Burdwan | Weekly | Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years. | 700 |
| 44 | " Byabasay O Banijya " (P) | Calcutta | Monthly | Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years. | 900 |
| 45 | " Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha " (N). | Bhawanipur | Weekly | Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years. | 800 |
| 46 | " Charu Mihir " (N) ... | Mymensingh | Do. | Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kay-astha ; age 42 years. | 800 |
| 47 | " Chhatra " (P) ... | Dacca | Monthly | Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahm-in ; age about 49 years. | 500 |
| 48 | " Chikitsa Prakas " (P) ... | Nadia | Do. | Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years. | 400 |
| 49 | " Chikitsa Sammiliti " (P) ... | Calcutta | Do. | Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin. | 500 |
| 50 | " Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan " (P) ... | Do. | Do. | Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years. | 300 |
| 51 | " Chinsura Vartavaha " (N). | Chinsura | Weekly | Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years. | 1,000 |
| 52 | " Dainik Chandrika " (N). | Calcutta | Daily except on Thursdays. | Panchcowri Banerji. Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years. | 4,000 |

| No. | Name of publication. | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
|---------------------------|--|------------------|---------------------|---|----------------|
| <i>Bengali—continued.</i> | | | | | |
| 53 | " Dainik Basumatī " (N) | Calcutta | ... Daily ... | Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others. | 3,000 |
| 54 | " Dacca Prakas " (N) | Dacca | ... Weekly ... | Sasi Bhushan Biswas, Hindu, Kayastha. | 800 |
| 55 | " Darsak " (N) | ... Calcutta | ... Do. ... | Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 40 years. | 2,000 |
| 56 | " Dharma-o-Karma " (P) | ... Do. | ... Quarterly ... | Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin. | 1,000 to 1,200 |
| 57 | " Dharma Tatva " (P) | ... Do. | ... Fortnightly ... | Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ... | 300 |
| 58 | " Dharma Pracharak " (P) | ... Do. | ... Monthly ... | Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years. | 2,000 |
| 59 | " Diamond Harbour Hitaishi " (N). | Diamond Harbour | Weekly ... | Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 54 years. | 2,500 |
| 60 | " Dhruba " (P) ... | Ditto | ... Monthly ... | Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years. | 490 |
| 61 | " Education Gazette " (N) ... | Chinsura | ... Weekly ... | Kumuddeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 25 years. | 1,500 |
| 62 | " Faridpur Hitaishini " (N). | Faridpur | ... Do. ... | Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 78 years. | 900 |
| 63 | " Galpa Lahari " (P) | ... Calcutta | ... Monthly ... | Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years. | 2,000 |
| 64 | " Gambhira " (P) | ... Malda | ... Bi-monthly ... | Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 35 years. | 300 |
| 65 | " Gaud-duta " (N) | ... Do. | ... Weekly ... | Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya. | 400 |
| 66 | " Grihaestha " (P) | ... Calcutta | ... Monthly ... | Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 57 years. | 3,000 |
| 67 | " Hakim " (P) ... | Do. | ... Do. ... | Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years. | 500 |
| 68 | " Sri Gauranga Sevaka " (P) | Murshidabad | ... Do. ... | Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years. | 600 |
| 69 | " Hare School Magazine " (P) | Calcutta | ... Do. ... | Haendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha | 500 |
| 70 | " Hindu Ranjika " (N) | Rajshahi | ... Weekly ... | Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years. | 290 |
| 71 | " Hindu Sakhā " (P) | Hooghly | ... Monthly ... | Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin. | 200 |
| 72 | " Hitavadi " (N) | ... Calcutta | ... Weekly ... | Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years. | 37,000 |
| 73 | " Islam-Rabi " (N) | Mymensingh | ... Do. ... | Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Musulman ; age about 34 years. | 700 |
| 74 | " Jagat-Jyoti " (P) | ... Calcutta | ... Monthly ... | Jnaneswara Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 57 years. | 700 |
| 75 | " Jagaran " (N) | Bagerhat | ... Weekly ... | Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha. | About 300 |
| 76 | " Jahannabi " (P) | ... Calcutta | ... Monthly ... | Sudhakrsta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years. | 600 |
| 77 | " Jangipur Samoad " (N) | Murshidabad | ... Weekly ... | Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin. | About 100 |
| 78 | " Janmabhumi " (P) | ... Calcutta | ... Do. ... | Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years. | 300 |

| No. | Name of publication. | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--|--------------|
| <i>Bengali—continued.</i> | | | | | |
| 79 | " Jasohar " (N) ... | Jessore ... | Weekly ... | Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha. | 600 |
| 80 | " Jubak " (P) ... | Santipur ... | Monthly ... | Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years | 300 |
| 81 | " Jugi-Sammilani " (P) ... | Comilla ... | Do. ... | Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jagi ; age about 35 years. | 1,500 |
| 82 | " Jyoti " (N) ... | Chittagong ... | Weekly ... | Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years. | 2,000 |
| 83 | " Kajer-Loke " (P) ... | Calcutta ... | Monthly ... | Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years. | 350 |
| 84 | " Kalyani " (N) ... | Magura ... | Weekly ... | Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years. | 300 |
| 85 | " Kangal " (P) ... | Calcutta ... | Monthly ... | Akinuddin Pradhar, Muhammadan ; age 20 years. | 100 |
| 86 | " Kanika " (P) ... | Murshidabad ... | Do. ... | Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years. | 150 |
| 87 | " Karmakar Bandhu " (P) ... | Calcutta ... | Do. ... | Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years. | 500 |
| 88 | " Kasipur-Nibasi " (N) ... | Barisal ... | Weekly ... | Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 69 years. | 500 |
| 89 | " Kayastha Patrika " (P) ... | Calcutta ... | Monthly ... | Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years. | 750 |
| 90 | " Khulnavasi " (N) ... | Khulna ... | Weekly ... | Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years. | 350 |
| 91 | " Krishak " (P) ... | Calcutta ... | Monthly ... | Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years. | 1,000 |
| 92 | " Krishi Samvad " (P) ... | Dacca ... | Do. ... | Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years. | 1,000 |
| 93 | " Kshristya Bandhav " (P) ... | Calcutta ... | Do. ... | Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years. | 500 |
| 94 | " Kushadaha " (P) ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years. | 500 |
| 95 | " Mahajan Bandhu " (P) ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years. | 400 |
| 96 | " Mahila " (P) ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo ; age 60 years. | 200 |
| 97 | " Mahila Bandhav " (P) ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ... | 500 |
| 98 | " Mahisya Mahila " (P) ... | Nadia ... | Do. ... | Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta. | 300 |
| 99 | " Mahisya Samaj " (P) ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta | 1,200 |
| 100 | " Mahisya-Surhid " (P) ... | Diamond Harbour | Do. ... | Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years. | 350 |
| 101 | " Malancha " (P) ... | Calcutta ... | Do. ... | Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years. | 1,500 |
| 102 | " Malda Samachar " (N) ... | Malda ... | Weekly ... | Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin. | 1,100 |
| 103 | " Mandarmala " ... | Calcutta ... | Do. ... | Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years. | 400 |

| No. | Name of publication. | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
|-----|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|----------------|
| | <i>Bengali—continued.</i> | | | | |
| 104 | " Medini Bandhab " (N) | Midnapore | ... Weekly | ... Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years. | 500 |
| 105 | " Midnapore Hitaishi " (N). | Do. | ... Do. | ... Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years. | 1,700 |
| 106 | " Moslem Hitaishi " (N). | Calcutta | ... Do. | ... Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozam-mul Haque. | 6,300 |
| 107 | " Muhammadi " (N) ... | Do. | ... Do. | ... Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan. | About 7,000 |
| 108 | " Mukul " (P) ... | Do. | ... Monthly | ... Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years. | 450 |
| 109 | " Murshidabad Hitaishi " (N). | Saidabad | ... Weekly | ... Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years. | 250 |
| 110 | " Nabagraha Prasanga " (P) | Mymensingh | ... Monthly | ..... | ..... |
| 111 | " Nandini " (P) ... | Howrah | ... Issued every two months. | Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years. | 500 |
| 112 | " Natya Mandir " (P) ... | Calcutta | ... Monthly | ... Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years. | 700 |
| 113 | " Narayan " (P) ... | Do. | ... Do. | ... Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years. | 2,000 |
| 114 | " Nav Vanga " (N) ... | Chandpur | ... Weekly | ... Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years. | 400 |
| 115 | " Nayak " (N) ... | Calcutta | ... Daily | ... Pauchowri Banerji Hindu, Brah-min ; age 48 years. | 200 |
| 116 | " Navya Bharat " (P) | Do. | ... Monthly | ... Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years. | 1,000 to 1,500 |
| 117 | " Nihar " (N) ... | Contai | ... Weekly | ... Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years. | 500 |
| 118 | " Nirjhar " (P) ... | Calcutta | ... Quarterly | ... Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years. | 500 |
| 119 | " Noakhali Sammilani " (N) | Noakhali Town... | Weekly | ... Fazlur Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years. | 400 |
| 120 | " Pabna Hitaishi " (N) | Pabna | ... Do. | ... Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin. | 650 |
| 121 | " Pakshik Patrika " (P) ... | Serampore | ... Fortnightly | ... Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years. | 500 |
| 122 | " Pallivasi " (N) ... | Kalna | ... Weekly | ... Sashi Bhushan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years. | 300 |
| 123 | " Pallivarta " (N) ... | Bongong | ... Do. | ... Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years. | 500 |
| 124 | " Pantha " (P) ... | Calcutta | ... Monthly | ... Rajendra Lal Mukharji ... | 800 |
| 125 | " Pataka " (P) ... | Do. | ... Do. | Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste. | 500 |
| 126 | " Pataka " (P) ... | Barisal | ... Quarterly | ... Rev. J. D. Raw ... | 500 |
| 127 | " Prabhini " | Do. | ... Weekly | ... Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin | 3,000 |
| 128 | " Prachar " (P) ... | Jayanagar | ... Monthly | ... Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years. | 1,400 |
| 129 | " Praja Bandhu " (N) ... | Tippera | ... Fortnightly | ... Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kai-varta, Brahmin ; age 32 years. | 210 |
| 130 | " Prajapati " (P) ... | Do. | ... Monthly | ... Jnanendra Nath Kumar ... | 1,500 |

| No. | Name of publication. | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
|----------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------|--|--------------|
| <i>Pen, ali—continued.</i> | | | | | |
| 131 | " Prantavasi " (N) | ... Netrakona | ... Fortnightly | Joges Chandra Chowdhury, Brahmin | 800 |
| 132 | " Prasun " (N) | ... Katwa | ... Weekly | Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goal ; age 44 years. | 715 |
| 133 | " Pratijna " (N) | ... Calcutta | ... Do. | Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 28 years. | 500 |
| 134 | " Pratikar " (N) | ... Berhampore | ... Do. | Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years. | 506 |
| 135 | " Pratima " (P) | ... Calcutta | ... Monthly | Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years. | 500 |
| 136 | " Prativasi " (P) | ... Do. | ... Do. | Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years. | 500 |
| 137 | " Pravasi " (P) | ... Do. | ... Do | Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years. | 5,000 |
| 138 | " Priti " (P) | ... Do. | ... Do. | Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years. | 300 |
| 139 | " Rahasya Prakash " (P) | ... Do. | ... Do. | Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years. | 300 |
| 140 | " Rajdut " (P) | ... Do. | ... Do. | Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years. | 700 |
| 141 | " Rangpur Darpan " (N) | Rangpur | ... Weekly | Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years. | 400 |
| 142 | " Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika " (P) | Do. | ... Quarterly | Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi. | 500 |
| 143 | " Ratnakar " (N) | Asansol | ... Week'y | Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muham madan. | 783 |
| 144 | " Rayat " (N) | Calcutta | ... Do. | Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 34 years. | 900 |
| 145 | " Sabuj Patra " (P) | Do. | ... Monthly | Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years. | 500 |
| 146 | " Sahitya " (P) | Do. | ... Do. | Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years. | 3,000 |
| 147 | " Sahitya Parisad Patrika " (P) | Do. | ... Quarterly | Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 50 years. | 2,800 |
| 148 | " Sahitya Sahita " (P) | Do. | ... Monthly | Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years. | 500 |
| 149 | " Sahitya Samvad " (P) | Howrah | ... Do. | Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years. | 1,300 |
| 150 | " Saji " (P) | Calcutta | ... Do. | Kshetra Mohan Gupta | 300 |
| 151 | " Samaj Bandhu " (P) | Do. | ... Do. | Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 years. | 450 |
| 152 | " Samaj Chitra " (P) | Dacca | ... Do. | Satish Chandra Roy | 300 |
| 153 | " Samay " (N) | Calcutta | ... Weekly | Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years. | About 1,000 |
| 154 | " Sammilan " (P) | Do. | ... Quarterly | Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste | 200 |
| 155 | " Sammilani " (N) | Do. | ... Fortnightly | Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years. | 300 |
| 156 | " Sammilani " (P) | Do. | ... Monthly | N. J. Basu, M.A. | 400 |
| 157 | " Sandes " (P) | Do. | ... Do. | Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years. | 3,000 |
| 158 | " Sanjivani " (N) | Do. | ... Weekly | Sivanath Dasgupta, M.A., and others | 6,000 |

| No. | Name of publication. | Where published. | Edition | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
|---------------------------|--|------------------|-------------|---|--------------|
| <i>Bengali—continued.</i> | | | | | |
| 160 | "Sankalpa" (P) | ... Calcutta | ... Monthly | Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years. | 2,000 |
| 160 | "Sansodhini" (N) | ... Chittagong | ... Weekly | Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years. | 400 |
| 161 | "Santosh" (P) | ... Mymensingh | ... Monthly | Mohim Chakdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years. | 500 |
| 162 | "Saswati" (P) | ... Calcutta | ... Do. | Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years. | 500 |
| 163 | "Sebak" (P) | ... Dacca | ... Do. | Surendra Sasi Dutta; age 35 years ... | 300 |
| 164 | "Senapati" (P) | ... Calcutta | ... Do. | Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ... | 200 |
| 165 | "Serampore" (N) | ... Serampore | ... Weekly | Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years. | 400 |
| 166 | "Sisu" (P) | ... Calcutta | ... Monthly | Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years. | 8,000 |
| 167 | "Sauratha" ... | ... Dacca | ... Do. | Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years. | 1,000 |
| 168 | "Silpa-o-Suhitya" (P) | ... Chinsura | ... Do. | Netai Chand Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 36 years. | 350 |
| 169 | "Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ... | Calcutta | ... Do. | Atul Chandra Sen, M.A. B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years. | 200 |
| 170 | "Sikshak" (P) | ... Barisal | ... Do. | Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ... | 125 |
| 171 | "Siksha Prachar" (P) | ... Mymensingh | ... Do. | Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years. | 1,000 |
| 172 | "Siksha Samachar" (N) ... | Dacca | ... Weekly | Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years. | 1,500 |
| 173 | "Snehamayi" (P) | ... Do. | ... Monthly | Revd. A. L. Sarkar ... | 700 |
| 174 | "Sopan" (P) | ... Do. | ... Do. | Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years. | 250 |
| 175 | "Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P) | Murshidabad | ... Do. | Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years. | 400 |
| 176 | "Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P). | Burdwan | ... Do. | Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years. | 300 |
| 177 | "Sri Sri Gauranga Sebak" (P). | Calcutta | ... Do | Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin, age about 58 years. | 400 |
| 178 | "Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P). | Do. | ... Do. | Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, age 56 years | 150 |
| 179 | "Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P) | Kalighat | ... Do. | Satya Nath Biswas ... | 300 |
| 180 | "Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P). | Calcutta | ... Do. | Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 32 years. | 600 |
| 181 | "Sri Sri Vishnu Priyo-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N). | Do. | ... Weekly | Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya age 32 years. | 1,200 |
| 182 | "Sumati" (P) ... | ... Dacca | ... Monthly | Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years. | 431 |
| 183 | "Suprabhat" (P) | ... Calcutta | ... Do. | Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years. | 900 |
| 184 | "Suraj" (N) | ... Pabna | ... Weekly | Manmatha Nath Sanyal ... | 500 |
| 185 | "Suhrit" (P) .. | ... Calcutta | ... Mouthly | Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years. | 300 |
| 186 | "Suhrid" (P) ... | ... Do. | ... Do. | Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years. | 300 |

| No. | Name of publication. | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--|-----------------|
| <i>Bengali—concluded.</i> | | | | | |
| 187 | "Surabhi" (P) ... | Contai | Monthly | Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years | 300 |
| 188 | "Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) | Calcutta | Do. | Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years. | 500 |
| 189 | "Swastha Samachar" (P) ... | Do. | Do | Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ... | 4,000 |
| 190 | "Tambuli Patrika" (P) ... | Do. | Do | Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years. | 600 |
| 191 | "Tambuli Samaj" (P) ... | Do. | Do | Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years. | 300 |
| 192 | "Tapaban" (P) .. | Do. | Do | Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years. | 700 |
| 193 | "Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ... | Do. | Fortnightly | Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 43 years. | 500 |
| 194 | "Tattwa Manjari" ... | Do. | Monthly | Kali Charan Basu ; age about 42 years. | 600 |
| 195 | "Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ... | Do. | Do. | Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 53 years. | 300 |
| 196 | "Theatre" (N)* ... | Do. | Weekly | Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years. | 800 |
| 197 | "Toshini" (P) ... | Dacca | Monthly | Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 43 years. | 1,250 |
| 198 | "Trade Gazette" (P) ... | Calcutta | Do. | Kamal Hari Mukherji ... | 900 to 1,000 |
| 199 | "Triveni" (P) ... | Gachha | Do. | Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 41 years. | 100 |
| 200 | "Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ... | Comilla | Weekly | Afazuddin Ahmad ... | 600 |
| 201 | "Uchchasa" (P) ... | Calcutta | Monthly | Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years. | 150 |
| 202 | "Udbodhana" (P) ... | Do. | Do. | Swami Saradananda ... | 1,500 |
| 203 | "United Trade Gazette" (P) | Do. | Do. | Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 29 years. | 3,000 to 10,000 |
| 204 | "Upasana" (P) ... | Murshidabad | Do. | Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 27 years. | 100 |
| 205 | "Utsav" (P) ... | Calcutta | Do. | Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others | 1,000 |
| 206 | "Vartavaha" (N) ... | Ranaghat | Weekly | Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years. | 415 |
| 207 | "Vasudha" (P) ... | Calcutta | Monthly | Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ... | 500 |
| 208 | "Vijaya" (P) ... | Do. | Do. | Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 53 years. | 700 |
| 209 | "Viswadut" (N) ... | Howrah | Weekly | Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years. | 2,000 |
| 210 | "Viswavarta" (N) ... | Dacca | Do. | Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 38 years. | 1,000 |
| 211 | "Yamuna" (P) ... | Calcutta | Monthly | Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years. | 900 |
| 212 | "Yubak" (P) ... | Do. | Do. | Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 40 years. | 300 |
| <i>English-Bengali.</i> | | | | | |
| 213 | "Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P). | Mymensingh | Monthly | Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin. | 300 |
| 214 | "Bangavasi College Magazine" (P). | Calcutta | Do. | G. C. Basu ; Hindu Kayastha ; age 49 years. | 600 |

| No. | Name of publication. | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------|
| <i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i> | | | | | |
| 215 | "Commercial Advertiser" (N) | Calcutta | ... Weekly ... | Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years. | 250 |
| 216 | "Dacca College Magazine" (P). | Dacca | ... Quarterly ... | Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin | 500 |
| 217 | "Dacca Gazette" (N) | Do. | ... Weekly ... | Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 48 years. | 500 |
| 218 | "Dacca Review" (P) ... | Do. | ... Monthly ... | Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami. | 800 |
| 219 | "Fraternity" ... | Calcutta | ... Quarterly ... | Revd. W. E. S. Holland ... | 200 |
| 220 | "Jagannath College Magazine" (P). | Do. | ... Monthly ... | Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo. | 900 |
| 221 | "Rajshahi College Magazine" (P). | Dacca | ... Quarterly ... | Board of Professors, Rajshahi College. | 300 |
| 222 | "Rangpur Dikprakash" (N). | Rangpur | ... Weekly ... | Pramatha Nath De ... | 300 |
| 223 | "Ripon College Magazine" (P). | Calcutta | ... Bi-monthly ... | Sukumar Dutta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha ; age 30 years. | 2,000 |
| 224 | "Sanjaya" (N) ... | Faridpur | ... Monthly ... | Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 41 years. | 500 |
| 225 | "Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P). | Calcutta | ... Five issues in the year. | Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray | 1,200 |
| 226 | "Tippera Guide" (N) ... | Comilla | ... Weekly ... | Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years. | 300 |
| <i>Garo.</i> | | | | | |
| 227 | "Achikni Ribeng" (P) ... | Calcutta | ... Monthly ... | Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason | 550 |
| 228 | "Phring Phring" (P) ... | Do. | ... Do. ... | D. McDonald ... | 400 |
| <i>Hindi.</i> | | | | | |
| 229 | "Bharat Mitra" (N) ... | Calcutta | ... Weekly ... | Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years. | 3,000 |
| 230 | "Bir Bharat" (N)* ... | Do. | ... Do. ... | Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years. | 1,500 |
| 231 | "Calcutta Samachar" (N) | Do. | ... Do. ... | Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 60 years. | 2,000 |
| 232 | "Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P). | Ranchi | ... Monthly ... | Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian ... | 450 |
| 233 | "Daily Price List" (N) ... | Calcutta | ... Do. ... | Bhupat Ram ... | 250 |
| 234 | "Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N). | Do. | ... Daily ... | Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 33 years. | 2,500 |
| 235 | "Daragar Daptar" (P) ... | Do. | ... Monthly ... | Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 29 years. | 800 |
| 236 | "Hindi Vangavasi" (N) | Do. | ... Weekly ... | Harikisan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 39 years. | 5,500 |
| 237 | "Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P). | Do. | ... Monthly ... | Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain ; age about 40 years. | ..... |
| 238 | "Manoranjan" (P) ... | Do. | ... Do. ... | Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years. | 500 |
| 239 | "Marwari" (N) ... | Do. | ... Weekly ... | Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years. | 300 |

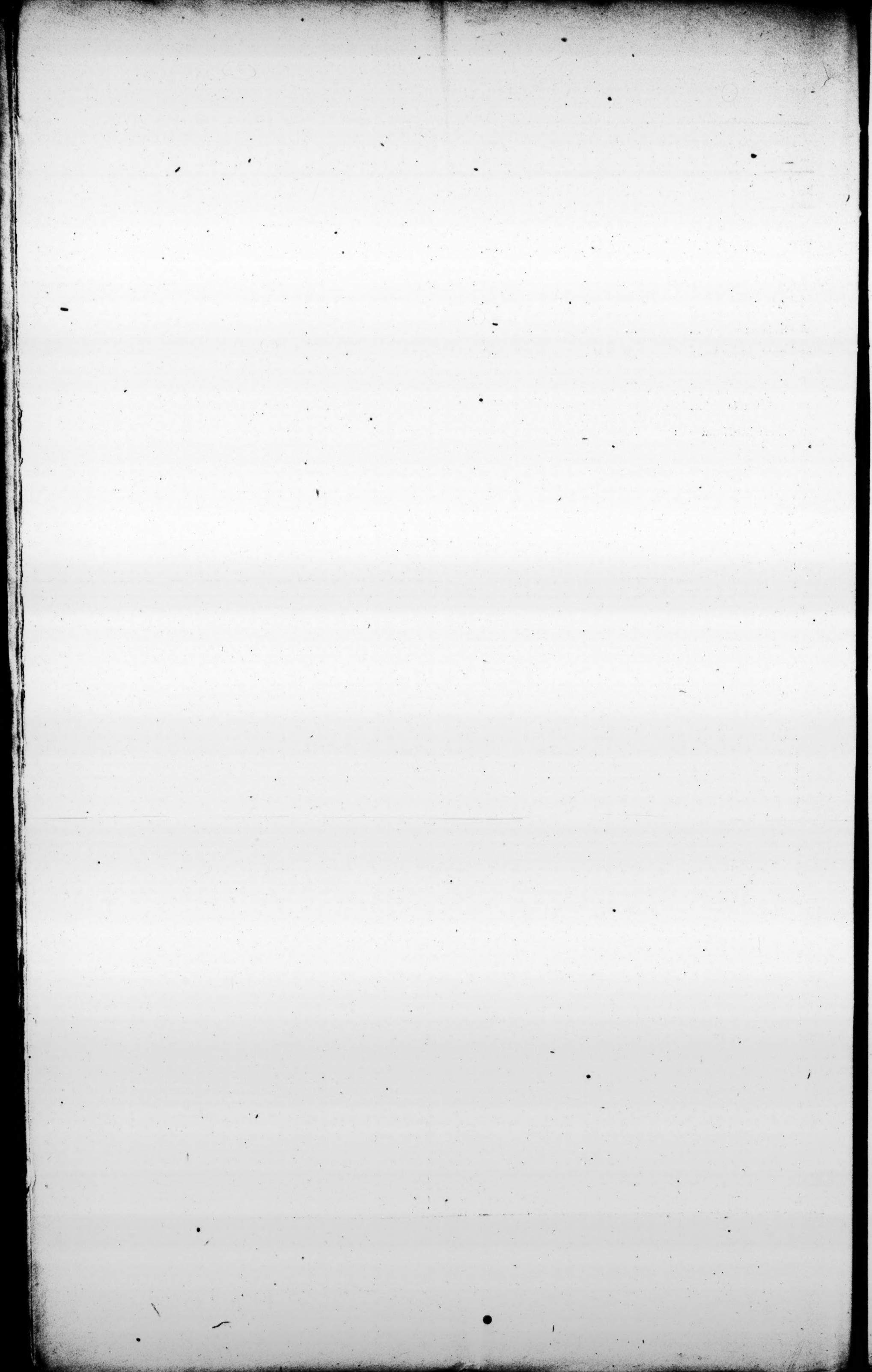
Suspended.

| No. | Name of publication. | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--|--------------|
| <i>Hindi—concluded.</i> | | | | | |
| 240 | "Ratnakar" (P) ... | Calcutta ... | Monthly ... | Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years | 1,000 |
| 241 | "Swastha Samachar" (P) ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years. | 450 |
| <i>Parvatiya.</i> | | | | | |
| 242 | "Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P) | Darjeeling ... | Monthly ... | Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 62 years. | 400 |
| <i>Persian.</i> | | | | | |
| 243 | "Hablu Matin" (N) ... | Calcutta ... | Weekly ... | Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 70 years. | 1,500 |
| <i>Poly-lingual.</i> | | | | | |
| 244 | "Printers' Provider" (P) ... | Calcutta ... | Monthly .. | S. T. Jones | 500 |
| <i>Sanskrit.</i> | | | | | |
| 245 | "Vidyodaya" (P) ... | Calcutta ... | Monthly ... | Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years. | 500 |
| <i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i> | | | | | |
| 246 | "Aryya Prabha" (P) ... | Chittagong ... | Monthly ... | Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin. | 500 |
| 247 | "Hindu Patrika" (P) ... | Jessore ... | Do. ... | Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujobi ; age 61 years. | 940 |
| 248 | "Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P) | Calcutta ... | Do. ... | Hari Mohan Das Thakur | 400 |
| <i>Urdu.</i> | | | | | |
| 249 | "Anwar-ul-Akhbar" ... | Calcutta ... | Daily ... | Maulavi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 40 years. | 800 |
| 250 | "Negare Bazm" (P) ... | Do. ... | Monthly ... | Muhammad Sayed Hossain Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another. | 400 |
| 251 | "Refaqut" (N)* ... | Do. ... | Daily ... | Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years. | 700 |
| 252 | "Durbin" (N) ... | Do ... | Do. ... | Mr. A. M. Suhrawardy ... | 800 |
| 253 | "Resalat" (N) ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 31 years. | 2,000 |
| 254 | "Resalut" (P) ... | Do. ... | Monthly ... | Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years. | 400 |
| 255 | "Safir" (N) ... | Do. ... | Daily ... | Hakim Ali Hussain Safir ... | 1,300 |
| 256 | "Tandrsut" (P) ... | Do. ... | Monthly ... | Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years. | 250 |
| 257 | "Tarjoman" (N) ... | Do ... | Daily ... | Saiyid Ali Kumani, Mussalman ; age about 36 years. | 1,000 |
| 258 | "Tirmez ee" (N)* ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 25 years. | 200 |
| <i>Urduya.</i> | | | | | |
| 259 | "Utkal Varta" ... | Calcutta ... | Weekly ... | Mani Lal Mohorana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years. | 200 |

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st October 1915.

| No. | Name of publication. | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
|-----|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | Albalagh (N.) ... | ... Calcutta ... | Weekly ... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Iqdam (N.) ... | Do. ... | Daily ... | Maulvi Mohiuddin, B.A. .... | ..... |
| 3 | Rayat ... | Do. ... | Weekly ... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Adib ... | Do. ... | Daily ... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Sadaqat ... | Do. ... | Do. ... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Birbhum Hitaishi | Suri ... | Weekly ... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Matribhumi ... | Chandernagore | Fortnightly ... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Ahle Hadis ... | ... ... | Monthly ... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | Manasi-O-Marmabani | Calcutta ... | Do. ... | Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray. Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years. | ..... |



II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

The Dainik Chandrika (Calcutta) of the 24th May justifies the confiscation of books like Monmohan Bose's "Harishchandra" and Fred. Mackarness's "Methods of the Indian Police." It may be that these books are now forgotten and orders regarding their confiscation will merely serve to draw renewed attention to them, but at the same time it behoves Government to see that the public mind is not poisoned by a perusal of these works. To oppose Government in this matter is to do harm to the country.

2. The Dainik Chandrika (Calcutta) of the 24th May suggests that to prevent innocent people from being interned under the operation of the Defence of India Act, the persons accused under this law should be allowed an opportunity of defending themselves.

3. The Hitavadi (Calcutta) of the 26th May compares the treatment accorded to Miss Hilda Howsim with that accorded to political suspects in Bengal and remarks :—

"Different treatment in different countries." Persons who are interned in their own villages enjoy some amount of liberty, but not so the men who are incarcerated in jails. In our country political suspects are not allowed an opportunity to defend themselves in a court of law and the mere report of the police seals their fate. In England the suspect is informed of the offence he is charged with, but such is not the case here. Needless to say, the internment of persons whom the public believe to be innocent only makes them (the public) discontented. We would, therefore, suggest that in every case in which a person is interned, his offence should be made known to him and he should be given a chance of defending himself.

4. The Hitavadi (Calcutta) of the 26th May notices the memorial submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy by Thakur Gopal Singh.

"Thakur Gopal Singh." Thakur Gopal Singh did not leave the fort in which he was interned with the object of joining the Government's enemies, nor did he do so in secret, although, of course, he was technically guilty in not obtaining formal permission. His family has always been loyal to the British Raj, and we appeal to the Viceroy to show him the clemency he prays for.

5. The Hitavadi (Calcutta) of the 26th May refers to the memorial submitted to the Governor of Bengal by the mother of Sivaprosad Bhaduri, of Kusmilay (in Mymensingh), who has recently been interned, and hopes that His Excellency will grant the old lady's prayer.

6. The Hindi Bangavasi (Calcutta) of the 29th May asks Lord Carmichael to favourably consider the representation made by Kanaialal's father in connection with the internment of his son, who was studying in the Scottish Churches College.

7. The Bangali (Calcutta) of the 29th May writes that the mother of Surendra Nath Bose, a deportee, has appealed to Government for an allowance. He was her sole support. Government ought to grant her an allowance. Moreover, such applications ought to be disposed of as promptly as possible.

8. The Bangavasi (Calcutta) of the 27th May writes that the United Provinces Government have recently deputed Messrs. Lambert and Moss-King to inquire into certain cases of dacoity at Jhansi. Cannot a similar inquiry be undertaken into the frequent dacoities being committed in Bengal?

9. The Samay (Calcutta) of the 27th May quotes from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* a complaint made by an Indian gentleman, to the effect that recently, when he was walking in the Strand Road at Puri, a police officer came out from Government House and asked him not to walk there, as the road

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
May 24th, 1916.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
May 24th, 1916.

HITAVADI,
May 26th, 1916.

HITAVADI.
May 26th, 1916.

HITAVADI,
May 28th, 1916.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
May 29th, 1916.

BANGALI,
May 29th, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
May 27th, 1916.

SAMAY,
May 27th, 1916.

was closed to Indians. The police officer could not show this gentleman any notice issued by Government to that effect, but a European, who was bathing near by, ran up and corroborated his statement. The gentleman was, therefore, obliged to leave the road. The matter may be trivial, but still it may be asked, why has the road been closed to Indians, and if it has been so closed, why, has no notice been issued? At one time, when Mr. Hamilton was Magistrate of Puri, this beautiful road was closed to Indians by order, which, however, was cancelled when the matter was brought to the notice of Government. It is incomprehensible why this order has again been brought into force. The attention of the Bihar Government is drawn to the matter.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

BANGALI,
May 23rd, 1916.

10. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 23rd May endorses the remarks made "Judicial and Executive functions" by the *Bengalee* regarding the allegations against Babu Ashutosh Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate, Alipore, and observes:—

It is by no means desirable that a particular judicial officer should be engaged in trying bad livelihood cases for four years and that he should mix intimately with policemen and thus gradually become almost a high officer of the police. The present case is a glaring example of the mischief of the union of judicial and executive functions against which the Congress has been agitating for a long time.

11. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th May writes that the judgment of Babu B. D. Hazra, Deputy Magistrate, in what is known as the Sachar case, is astounding. How could he say that Dr. Chakravarti was encouraged to seek revenge by the fact of constable Ramkamal Singh's punishment, when it is an admitted fact that the doctor's complaint was lodged long before the constable's conviction? The matter should not end here. Lord Carmichael should look into the papers of this case.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
May 24th, 1916.

12. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 24th May, in referring to Justice Walsh's strictures on the police, says:—

The duty of the police is to protect the people. They do not, however, consider themselves as servants of the people, but regard the public as their servants. This is why they forget their position. Hundreds of years of subjection have lowered the vitality of the people, and hence they are mortally afraid of the police.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.
May 24th, 1916.

13. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 27th May refers to the strictures passed by Mr. Justice Walsh, of Allahabad, on a Musalman Deputy Magistrate, who sentenced some seven accused to different terms of imprisonment for obstructing a policeman in the execution of his duty. "It would be some consolation to feel," remarked His Lordship, "that this lamentable miscarriage of justice was merely the result of a series of judicial blunders." Cannot these miscarriages of justice be remedied? Sir James Meston ought to look into the case.

BANGAVASI,
May 27th, 1916.

14. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 27th May refers to the case in which constable Gokul Singh and chaukidars Sibu and Puni, of Moradabad, United Provinces, were charged with committing brutal oppression on one Narain Singh, with a view to extort confession from him. Mr. Justice Walsh, in trying this case on appeal, remarked that "the case was a very grave one of brutal, unjustifiable and cold-blooded assault by persons in authority, whose duty it was to afford protection to the person and property of the public, committed, presumably in the name of the law, upon an unprotected and apparently defenceless cultivator of feeble constitution." Nevertheless His Lordship held that "what was done by these was in the heat of passion. Disappointed, irritated and annoyed at the failure of their mission, they did what they could not possibly have done if they had not occupied a position of authority." He accordingly reduced the sentence. Thus the grave error of judgment made by the Sessions Judge of Moradabad in awarding inadequate sentences has been made worse by Mr. Justice Walsh. It now rests with Sir James Meston to prevent similar demoniac deeds from being perpetrated again.

15. A correspondent writing to the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th May "The Munsiff of Kasba in makes the following allegations against Rai Tippera." Sarada Charan Sen Gupta, Munsiff of Kasba, The Munsiff makes the parties to every law-suit which is postponed pay a fee which ranges from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25, and if any one fails to pay it the case is decided against him. The amount thus collected is paid towards the building of a hall in the local Bar Library. The Munsiff is also reported to demand a fee for the appointment of guardians for minors. The writer mentions specific cases in support of his allegations. The Munsiff comes to court at 10 A.M. and forthwith begins to call up cases and decide them even before the parties have time to attend the court. He next spends his time in playing cards or indulging in jests with the local pleaders. At 3 P.M. he holds his court again and continues up to the evening. This puts litigants, who have to come from long distances, to no end of inconvenience. He sometimes tries cases with closed doors, and not infrequently uses derisive language towards respectable witnesses.

HITAVADI,
May 26th, 1916.

16. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th May, referring to "Deputy." an article by the *Leader*, observes that in Bengal, too, English District Officers do not regard

DAINIK BASUMATI,
May 27th, 1916.

Indian Deputy Magistrates as their equals, though cases of personal ill-treatment are, it must be said, rare. Deputy Magistrates are compelled to flatter District Officers, who, by means of secret reports, can make or mar their future. A still worse case is known of a Deputy who punished a Sub-Inspector of Police who had not turned up in his Court in time and had behaved rudely towards him and subsequently was noticed to apologise to the policeman. He threatened to resign and ultimately the matter was compromised.

Continuing, the paper suggests that Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Deputy Magistrates are now recruited from the same class of men and do the same work. They should, therefore, form a single service.

BANGAVASI,
May 27th, 1916.

17. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 27th May refers to the same article "Unfortunate disputes." by the Allahabad *Leader* about the indignity to which Deputy Magistrates in the United Provinces are often subjected by District Officers and sometimes even by District Superintendents of Police, and remarks that while Government should punish all European officers who treat Deputy Magistrates with contumely, the real remedy for the evil lies in the growth of a spirit of self-respect and personal dignity among Deputy Magistrates which is now often absent. Many Deputy Magistrates dispose of cases not according to their conscience but according to the way in which they think they will be able to please their Superior District Magistrates. Is not this inference suggested by the recent judgment of Braja Durlabh Hazra in the Sachar case?

BANGAVASI,
May 27th, 1916.

18. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 27th May refers to the dismissal of Mazahar Ali, pleader's clerk, and a peon named Corruption in the courts. Rasik Pal, of the Serampur Court of Small Causes for corruption, and remarks that corruption is so common among all classes of Court employés, that it seems that Judges and Magistrates tacitly tolerate it. Stern and long-continued measures of prevention are necessary if this crying scandal is to be removed.

BANGAVASI,
May 27th, 1916.

19. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 27th May appeals to the Government of Bombay to move for an enhancement of "A guard's punishment." the utterly inadequate sentence of a fine of one rupee passed on a guard named Hudson of the Southern Marhatta Railway, who was accused of having offended the modesty of a young female passenger named Miss Proudfoot.

(c)—Jails.

BANGAVASI,
May 27th, 1916.

20. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 27th May refers to the allegation Disobedience to the orders of recently made by Mr. B. C. Chatterjee before the High Court. Mr. Justice Chitty and Mr. Justice Walmsley that though Their Lordships had authorised him to interview some of his clients (in the Barisal conspiracy case) in the Alipore Jail, the jailor had ignored the order and referred him to Mr. Tegart,

observing *inter alia* that Mr. Justice Chitty was not cognizant of the prison rules. This is gross contumacy on the jailor's part, which should be severely punished. The prestige of the High Court should be upheld at all costs. In the past, cases are known of Magistrates and even Governors-General being threatened with imprisonment for disobeying the orders of that Court.

(d)—*Education.*

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
May 24th, 1916.

21. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 24th May, referring to the Presidency College Committee of Enquiry, observes that the dispute might originally have been settled with a little firmness on the part of

The Presidency College Committee of Enquiry. Principal James. All the Committee's recommendations deserve to be acted upon. In the meantime a warning is needed, and that is, that the idea of absolutely debarring students from all participation in politics is absolutely chimerical.

SANJIVANI.
May 25th, 1916.

22. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 25th May writes :—

Ibid.

It is to be highly regretted that even the Presidency College Enquiry Committee has echoed the cry of policemen and Anglo-Indian editors that political agitation has misguided students and that sedition has been preached among them. The members of the Committee have smelt political agitation at the root of the strikes of students and the belabouring of a Professor by them.

There are 8,000 students in all the colleges in Calcutta. How is it that out of this number, only the students of the Presidency College have been misguided by political agitation? Why is not any Professor of any other college belaboured by students? It may be said that political agitation has created ill-feeling in the minds of the students against English Professors only and not against Indian Professors. But it may be asked, why are not the English Professors of St. Paul's Cathedral College and the Scottish Churches College ill-treated by their students? In fact, we know that the Rev. Mr. Holland, Principal of St. Paul's Cathedral College, is respected as a father by his students. Many of the English Professors of the Scottish Churches College also are loved and revered by their students. All this proves that political agitation was not the cause of the assault made on an English Professor of the Presidency College by the college students.

The Committee found that the English Professors of the Presidency College had called their students monkeys, beasts and coolies. On this, the Committee has opined that had not the boys gone astray they would not have misinterpreted these simple terms. Professor Heramba Chandra Maitra has not been able to acquiesce in this view of the Committee. However that may be, the Committee admits that the conduct of some of the English Professors was not quite good. We say that it was not political agitation but the discourteous conduct of English Professors which was the sole cause of the assault on a Professor. We regret that the Committee does not admit this.

Within the last 40 years the students and English Professors of the Presidency College have quarrelled more than once, and more than once have English Professors been attacked by the students. Ten years ago there was no political agitation or sedition in Bengal. Why then did the students and English Professors of the college quarrel 10 years ago? It must be admitted that the discourteous conduct of English Professors has been the cause of these quarrels. Even some of the members of the Enquiry Committee have special knowledge about Professors being assaulted by students. Why then has the Committee written in its report that political agitation and sedition were the causes of the assault on a Professor?

We must say clearly that this unjustified remark on the part of the Committee will cause great harm to students. If henceforward the authorities introduce any severe measure regarding students, they will justify themselves by saying that the Committee, on which sat the best men of Bengal, admitted that the students were going astray. How shall we then protest against the conduct of the authorities?

The Committee has recommended that (1) special care should be taken at the time of admitting students into the college, (2) an eye should be kept on the character of the students of the college, and (3) the Governing Body should at once expel students of suspicious character. In order to carry out the first of these recommendations the Principal of the Presidency College will have to send to the Detective Police Department the names of all candidates for admission, with a view to knowing their antecedents. If this is done in the Presidency College, all the other colleges will follow suit. The result will be that the education of a student will depend on the report of the Detective Police. Let the Committee now consider what a poison-tree it has planted. The second and third recommendations also are dangerous. Educational institutions should foster love, fair-dealing and faith. It is most unseemly that students learning in them should be continually kept under surveillance. Will not suspicion and distrust turn such institutions into police offices?

Punishment of students.—The very best students were elected members of the Consultative Committee of the college. The Enquiry Committee has come to the conclusion that the leaders of the band of misguided boys became its members and has recommended that an enquiry should be held into their conduct during the strike. The Committee has made a great mistake. The desire to punish the best students of the college cannot be praised.

23. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th May takes exception to the "The Presidency College affair." blame laid at the door of the Indian Press for the Presidency College affair and remarks that it has of late become a fashion with a certain class of men to hold the Indian Press responsible for everything bad, be it an assassination or a dacoity or an assault on a college Professor. The paper, however, did not expect men like the members of the Presidency College Enquiry Committee to express such a view.

In another article, under the heading, "The result of the Enquiry," the same paper observes :—

The description which the report gives of the two incidents clearly proves that Mr. Oaten acted in a thoughtless and rash way. In fact, the Committee has expressed this view as regards the first incident. About the second incident, the Committee is of opinion that Panchanan did not mean to annoy Mr. Oaten. It is evident, therefore, if Mr. Oaten had only asked the students the reason of their being present in the corridor, the unfortunate affair would never have taken place. The Committee, however, takes a different view of the matter. We are pleased to find that the Committee has exonerated Mr. James more than once in its report, for we have never blamed him ourselves. It is a pity that Mr. James is not holding office now. Mr. James's fear of not obtaining justice from Sir Asutosh Mukherjee and Mr. Hornell has been proved to be groundless. Next, as regards the opinion expressed by the Committee about the assault on Mr. Oaten being premeditated and pre-arranged and about the existence of a number of young anarchists who influence the minds of students in Calcutta, we are simply surprised that the Committee should have made such remarks. The Committee does not say how political influences have made our students unruly, and so we will not discuss the question here; but we cannot reconcile ourselves to the view that the Press should not deal with any misunderstanding that may happen to arise between Professors and students, nor make any mention of any act of oppression committed by the former on the latter. Again, we fail to find any justification for blaming the entire student community because a few boys have had their houses searched or been interned. These young men have not been tried by any court of law, and yet the Committee considers them to be anarchists. We support the Committee's remarks about English and Indian Professors, but it is news to us that it is only the students' own perversity which makes them take offence at epithets such as wild beasts, monkeys, savages, coolies, etc., being applied to them by their Professors. We have yet to learn that these terms have any other significance than what they ordinarily mean. We are glad that Babu Heramba Chandra Maitra dissents from the Committee's view. Time was when the Bengali used to take it as a privilege to be kicked by a *saheb*, but those days are gone. With the lapse of time our people are developing a greater sense of self-respect and are having their eyes opened more and more, so it will

HITAVADI,
May 26th, 1916.

not do to blame the students if changed conditions affect them. English education has taught our boys to know what is due to them, and it would be idle now to expect them to look upon their Professors with the same feelings with which their predecessors used to regard their *gurus* in *tols*. And lastly, about it being ascertained whether or not a student is an anarchist before he is admitted into a college, are the police to grant certificates of good conduct to students? In short, we are quite disappointed with the report, for we never expected that a Committee with Sir Asutosh Mukherjee, Babu Heramba Chandra Maitra and Mr. Mitchell as its members would express such views.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.
May 27th, 1916.

24. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 27th May reviews the Presidency College Committee's report. situation which led to the regrettable incidents in the Presidency College in the light of the Committee's report, and supports the suggestion made by the Committee that the study of one Indian vernacular should be made compulsory for members of the Indian Educational Service.

MOHAMMADI.
May 26th, 1916.

25. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th May publishes a letter from Mr. T. H. Hosain, of Narayanganj, protesting against the article which appeared in the *Bengalee* of the 20th May regarding the location of the "Moslem school at Narayanganj." The article, the writer says, is full of bias. The proposed school is not a Moslem school, but is meant for boys of all creeds. True, the school is going to be located next to the Morgan Girls' School, but the two will not be in the same compound and there will be a wall between them. Besides, the local public and the educational authorities all approve of the site. If what our correspondent says be true, the article in the *Bengalee* must be the work of some scheming persons. Is not such a thing a disgrace to men who preach the doctrine of equality and fraternity in the Congress?

HITAVADI,
May 26th, 1916.

26. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th May invites Government's attention to the public protest against the proposed site for the Islamia Boys' Middle English School of Narayanganj and wonders why such a place was at all selected for the school.

BANGAVASI,
May 27th, 1916.

27. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 27th May notices the fact that the proposal to locate the Islamia Boys' Middle English School near the Morgan Girls' School at Narayanganj is eliciting strong complaints. Many girls will cease attending the school if this proposal is carried into effect.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

HITAVADI,
May 26th, 1916.

28. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th May laments the severe scarcity of water in the mufassil and asks the Zamindars to do their best to remedy the mischief. Water-scarcity in the mufassil. The paper also suggests that high officials should inspect the affected areas instead of spending their time on the cool heights of Darjeeling.

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

TIPPERAH GUIDE,
May 23rd, 1916.

29. The *Tipperah Guide* (Comilla) of the 23rd May writes in English under the marginally-noted heading :— Distress and survey settlement. It is impossible to describe in words the miserable plight to which the people of Brahmanbaria subdivision, particularly of Sarail Pargana, have been reduced. The rich and poor alike are in sore straits and are obliged to take *mitha alu* and *mash* with rice mixed with salt. The land-holders do not receive rents from the tenants. Capitalists have not been getting any thing from debtors. The crops have been ruined. All these combined have brought about this misery. There are few in the subdivision who can afford to help others. The very small sum subscribed is quite insufficient to help the people. A President of a village Union, who is considered well-to-do and owns a large number of houses, showed a gentleman with tears in his eyes the earthen pots containing rice, *mash* and *mitha alu* which the

members of his family would have to partake of for want of money to purchase rice and other necessaries. Females are digging earth in relief works for a small remuneration. What more is in store God knows.

While this tract of the country is in such a miserable condition may we not appeal to our benign Government to abandon the scheme of survey settlement until better times come? Some are under the impression that as the expenses of the survey settlement will not be realised now, people are not likely to suffer. The difficulty is not due to these expenses which will be realised in time by Government, but to the expenditure one has to incur in maintaining amins with the survey and settlement staff for the protection of one's property at a time when one can hardly keep oneself alive with the greatest difficulty. If even in the survey of small tracts such as Comilla town, the surveyors could ignore *pucca* boundary walls and show positions within the boundary line as outside the boundary walls, it can be easily imagined what would be done in a larger tract if the proprietors do not attend to the work.

We believe that the authorities, if convinced of the actual state of affairs, cannot but abandon the scheme altogether until better times come. Was it not a part of the duty of the leaders of Brahmanbaria to wait upon the Divisional Commissioner, convince him of the actual condition and ask him to abandon the scheme for the present?

We appeal to Government to abandon the scheme of survey settlement for the present, and believe our appeal will not be in vain.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

30. The *Tippera Guide* (Comilla) of the 23rd May complains of the inconveniences felt by middle-class Bengalis in travelling over the Assam-Bengal Railway,

"Female inter class." owing to the absence of inter class compartments reserved for females.

31. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 27th May refers to the case of Lala Tulsi Ram, noticed by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. It appears that this man was till 1914

Chief Clerk in the Carriage and Wagons section of the North-Western Railway, when he was suddenly degraded and a Eurasian named O'Reilly, drawing Rs. 160 per month, promoted to his post, which was worth Rs. 250. The Lala alleges that the Superintendent of the Carriage and Wagons section intended going on leave and wanted a Eurasian to act for him instead of an Indian, and hence got him out of the way. The Lala has appealed without success to the Railway Board and has now appealed to Lord Chelmsford to prevent such an exhibition of colour prejudice in State-managed Railways.

32. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 25th May draws the attention of the Government of India to the letter written by the Rev. Mr. Andrews in the *Bengalee*, complaining of the hardship which Indian coolies suffer in Rangoon-going vessels.

Rev. Mr. Andrews on the hardship of coolies on Rangoon-going vessels.

TIPPERA GUIDE,
May 23rd, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
May 27th, 1916.

BANGALI,
May 25th, 1916.

33. The *Tippera Guide* (Comilla) of the 23rd May, writes in English :—

Redistribution of areas of Tippera and Dacca.

By a declaration in the *Calcutta Gazette*, 124 villages within the jurisdiction of the Munshiganj thana (Dacca) have lately been transferred to Tippera and on and from the 1st May both the civil and criminal work of those villages has been transferred to this district. We understand, on enquiry, that no final orders have yet been issued about the transfer of pending suits as well from the different courts in Munshiganj to Tippera. This distribution of areas has caused unusual difficulties to the litigants of those villages, who will have to undergo considerable cost and trouble to come up to Comilla for the institution of new suits and cases and will also have to attend to their old pending suits and cases at Munshiganj. We invite the attention of the authorities to the above and hope they will remove the inconvenience to which people have been put by the joint jurisdiction of two districts over the same villages.

TIPPERA GUIDE
May 23rd, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
May 25th, 1916.

34. The following advertisement, writes the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th May, appears in newspapers :—

A military advertisement.
“ European, Eurasian and Indian motor drivers are required for service in Mesopotamia.

“ Rates of pay : Europeans and Eurasians, Rs. 3-2 per diem *plus* Rs. 40 per mensem local allowance, rations and clothing. Indians, Rs. 50 per mensem *plus* rations and clothing.

“ Applicants should apply early at the Presidency Brigade office, Fort William, with testimonials.”

This advertisement reminds us of a graveyard Superintendent who requested us not to visit a particular part of the yard, on the ground that it contained the graves of zenana women. Even in graves they are to remain zenana. It is not wise to make such distinctions, as the above advertisement shows, among men who are going to lay down their lives in the battlefield in a common cause. Such distinctions dishearten people and give prominence to the differences which people are trying to remove at the cost of their lives.

MOHAMMADI,
May 26th, 1916.

35. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th May writes :—

“ A Post Master's vagaries.” A friend of ours complains about the non-delivery of postal articles addressed to persons in the village of Jaigir Mahal (in Jessore), which is served by the Amadi post office. The writer blames the Hindu Post Master and his peon for this. A few days ago we forwarded a copy each of the *Al Islam* and the *Mohammadi* to the address of Maulvi Lalchand Molla and the packets were returned to us with the remarks “ Refused by the addressee ” noted thereon. Our friend called at the post office and questioned the Post Master and the peon about the packets and was told that nothing was known as to why the articles had not been delivered to him. On his pressing them for a correct explanation, the Post Master told him : “ The post office is meant for our own convenience and we do not care to go and deliver letters in a *Neray* (a contemptuous term for designating Moslems) locality. If the *Nerays* want their letters, let them call for them.” Our friend protested against the Post Master's rudeness and took exception to his using the expression *Neray*, but he (the Post Master) said that he had called a *Neray* a *Neray* and that there was nothing wrong in that. We invite Government's attention to the matter and ask for a speedy redress, for otherwise things may become very serious.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
May 26th, 1916.

36. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 26th May complains that Government and agricultural improvement. Government is not doing everything in its power to improve the agriculture of this country. They are only spending 52½ lakhs of rupees over it, a sum quite out of proportion to the population to be benefited. The way in which this money is being spent is also not hopeful. Government should introduce scientific methods of agriculture among the agricultural classes, and in order to do that they must provide facilities for primary education.

BASUMATI,
May 27th, 1916.

37. Gradually, writes the *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th May, our The Industries Commission. hopes to benefit by the Indian Industries Commission are disappearing. Slowly the Commission is restricting the sphere of its activity. It has announced that it will pass no opinion on the tariff policy of this country; but it is exactly on this point that its opinion is most desired by Indians.

NAYAK,
May 27th, 1916.

38. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 27th May prays Government to take over charge of the Albert Hall and thus prevent it from passing out of the hands of one set of swindling Babus into those of another. The Hall, built with the money of the Maharaja of Jaypur and poor men, should properly be in charge of Government. Let Government convert it, making alterations if necessary, into a suitable memorial of Keshab Chandra Sen.

BANGALI,
May 29th, 1916.

39. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 29th May, while glad to know from an official *communiqué* that the Collector of Ballia (United Provinces) did not forcibly extort subscriptions for the War Relief Fund, thinks that the fact that Magistrates often take the initiative in raising subscriptions acts indirectly as an incentive to subscribe in the case of many unwilling people.

Of course this would not happen if our people of position had more backbone. In one district there have been allegations of undue pressure about raising funds for a local college, and in Hooghly, it appears that some people have had to pay many times over to funds raised in connection with the war. An allegation has recently been made against Babu Tarak Nath Ray, Sub-divisional Officer of Rampurhat, that he wanted Bandi Babu, a zamindar of Kimdela, to subscribe towards the Motor Ambulance Fund and a new school, and that, on his failing to do so, a number of petty cases were instituted against him.

III.—LEGISLATION.

40. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 26th May says it is a fact
What is all this ? very much to be regretted that Government has not
kept its pledge of not introducing in Parliament

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 26th, 1916.

any contentious Bills concerning India during the continuance of the war. When the House of Lords opposed the proposal for granting an Executive Council for the United Provinces, on the ground that this contentious question could not be taken up while hostilities lasted, we thought that, happen what might, no contentious question would be discussed during the war. But to remove this misapprehension of ours the British Government has now introduced two contentious pieces of legislation, namely, the Civil Service Act and the Government of India Consolidation Act. In section 84 of the last-mentioned measure a proviso is to be added which will prevent the Secretary of State for India being sued in the law-courts. Though the privilege is not being wholly taken away, it is being curtailed. It is a matter for gratification that Indians and Anglo-Indians have decided to oppose this.

The paper then refers to the section of the Consolidation Act by virtue of which Government wants to throw open civil and military appointments to the subjects of Native States and friendly States outside India.

41. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 28th May, in referring to the addition
Government of India Consolida- which is being made to section 84 of the Govern-
tion Act. ment of India Consolidation Bill, authorising the
Government of India to frame laws for preventing

SADAQAT,
May 28th, 1916.

the public from suing the Secretary of State for India, remarks that both the Indian and European communities should join hands in protesting against this departure. We request the Government of India to ask the Secretary of State for India to defer the passing of such a contentious measure during the war, as any agitation is undesirable during this critical period.

42. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 29th May deprecates strongly the
The snaky coils of the law. attempt being made by Government in the con-
solidating Bill now before Parliament to arm itself
with powers to debar Indian subjects from the right to sue it in civil cases.
Already the Deportation Regulation, III of 1818, and the Defence of India
Act are formidable weapons with which Government has armed itself, to the
detiment of the liberty of the subject. Naturally, therefore, the public feel
bound to protest.

BANGALI,
May 29th, 1916.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

43. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 26th May publishes two letters
“Famine in Chandpur and giving accounts of the distress in Chandpur and
Rangpur.” Rangpur, where, it is alleged, large numbers of
men are almost starving. Specific instances are mentioned of men and even
children going without food or eating wild shrubs and roots. The villages of
Brahman Sakhya, Balia and Baghadi in the Chandpur subdivision, and
Mohaganj, Baraber, Shikarpur, Kirtaniatara and Charaihati in the Kurigram
subdivision are the most seriously affected, and the writers appeal to the
Government to grant prompt relief to the inhabitants of these places.

HITAVADI,
May 26th, 1916.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

NAYAK.
May 26th, 1916.

44. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 26th May has the following :—

"Ireland." The Sinn Fein revolt in Ireland has been put down and the Prime Minister of England has devised means for governing Ireland in a new way, so we need not be concerned about that. We will, however, deal in this article with the lesson we have learnt from the rising in Ireland.

The Irish are the kinsmen, so to speak, of the English. They have both the same white skin, the same cat-like blue eyes, the same language and the same habits and manners. There is no Arms Act in Ireland and an Irishman is free to keep firearms. The Irish have the privilege of rising to the higher ranks of the British army and nearly three-fourths of great British soldiers are Irishmen. Wellington, Roberts and Kitchener were born in Ireland; so also were Viceroys of India, such as Lord Mayo and Lord Dufferin, and provincial rulers, such as Lord Connemara and Lord Macdonnell. There is no lack of able soldiers in Ireland and the Sinn Fein party had among them many military officers who showed great skill at the time of the attack on Dublin. The Sinn Fein party are not wanting in money either, and they used to have a regular supply of rifles, machine-guns and cartridges from Germany. They secured a large amount of money by plundering post offices and railway stations. Sinn Fein spies used to work in every department of the Irish administration, and preparations for the rebellion were made silently during the last twenty months. The members of the Government of Ireland were so far indifferent to the matter and did nothing to put down the Sinn Fein conspiracy. About eleven thousand soldiers belonging to the Irish army were members of the Sinn Fein party. But in spite of all this the Sinn Fein outbreak was suppressed in ten days. This sort of revolt can never succeed. Some time ago it seemed as if the Nihilists would overthrow the Russian Empire, but they have been put down. We say again that this kind of revolt has never been successful. No nation has ever accomplished anything by following the example of Jai Chand. The Sinn Feinists acted like Jai Chand and have suffered the consequences. We say again, righteousness is never established by sin, and a nation cannot rise by assassination and dacoity but rather goes to its ruin. We have, so to say, lived in the same house with Englishmen for a very long time; we now know each other. We have been under the benign rule of the English for three or four generations, and it is with their support that we shall have to stand, it is with their help that we shall have to become great. We ask you to look at Ireland and we appeal to you not to follow the example of Jai Chand. A thousand years have not washed off Jai Chand's disgrace, nor do we think it ever will be washed off. Do not deepen that stigma.

MOSLEM HITAISHI
May 26th, 1916.

45. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 26th May says that Ger-

many's military strength now appears to be on the wane. Both in the east and the west she has met with severe checks. The great battle of Verdun has considerably curbed her power.

The French army has shown splendid skill and spirit. In her encounters with the British also she is meeting with reverses. The loss of soldiers sustained by Germany at Verdun has greatly diminished her strength. In Asia, the Russian successes against the Turks seem also to have affected Germany. A feeling of despair seems to prevail in Germany, whence we hear frequent talks of peace. German commerce has been greatly affected, the German people are suffering from scarcity of food, the mills and manufactories are closed and German militarism has been considerably reduced. All this leads us to hope that the time for peace is near.

NAYAK.
May 26th, 1916.

46. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 26th May writes :—

"The war."

Most of our readers have by this time become quite sick of hearing news of the war. The war has been going on without a single break for nearly a year and ten months, and during this time the number of casualties on the French and the Russian fronts have amounted to about fifty lakhs. The battle of Verdun alone has lasted for a hundred days. The two contending sides have placed nearly five

thousand guns and ten lakhs of men along a front some fifteen or twenty miles long and the conflict has been raging incessantly. This war is being carried on mostly underground, in trenches, and both sides have one object, namely, killing men. To us Indians, whose ideas of war are derived from the "Ramayana" and the "Mahabharata" and who do not regard war as purely manslaughter, the European war, conducted on lines novel to us and affording evidence of the civilisation of the West, is rather sickening. We are eagerly wishing for the day when peace will be restored and trade and commerce go on as before. It does not, however, seem likely that the war will end very soon. England and France have made gigantic preparations for the conflict and the whole of the British nation is determined to crush Germany. England and Russia will both begin their offensive in June, and since the battle of Verdun has not come to an end even after a hundred days, the war will not perhaps cease even in another year. There is no doubt as to the Allies being victorious, but we do not think that that happy consummation will take place before yet another year, by which time more lives will have been lost and the contending parties still more worn out. The Allies cannot cease fighting until Germany is crushed, so whether our readers like it or not, they must wait for another year—the period forecasted by Lord Kitchener.

47. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 26th May refers to the report of the chivalry of Khalil Pasha of the British "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia and pays a high tribute to the chivalrous conduct of Khalil Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia, towards General Townshend. Such conduct, the paper says, is in keeping with the glorious ideals of Islam.

48. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th May writes :—

"Turkey."

Reporters have been saying that a Russian force is advancing towards Diarbekr, in Asia Minor, but they do not say how far it has advanced. It is certain that it has not yet come near Diarbekr, and as the Baghdad Railway is 50 or 60 miles south of Diarbekr, it will be long before this Russian army will become a source of danger to the Turkish army.

The Russian army which is advancing on Mosul has occupied Revandauz (?). Had the force made any further progress towards Mosul, the reporters would surely have said so. It, therefore, seems that conditions here are similar to those at Diarbekr.

The Russian army which is advancing on Baghdad is not so near the town as to become a menace to the Turkish army.

Although the Turkish army in Asia Minor is thus not in immediate danger, it will be in great danger if the Russians can join hands with the British. The prospect of this has alarmed Turkey and even Germany.

Reports about the Russian armies in Armenia indicate that there has not been much change since the Russian conquest of Trebizon. The Russian army at Trebizon and Erzerum have not been able to make much progress. Turkish submarines in the Black Sea are causing the Russians some inconvenience. Bulgaria, Austria and Germany are also sending troops to help the Turks in this theatre of the war. The three Russian armies in Mesopotamia have not received any serious check, and it is hoped that they will be able to reach the Baghdad Railway. When the Russians have constructed railroads in the regions of Tabriz and Urumia, the speed with which they are moving forward here will increase.

49. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th May says that the Verdun battle shows that the Germans are not now superior to the French in either men or munitions.

The Germans themselves say that at Verdun there are 25 German divisions against 51 French divisions. Considering the importance which the Germans, according to General von Moltke, attach to the Verdun battle, they would surely have increased their forces here if they could. In artillery also the Germans are not now superior to the French.

50. Referring to the present Austrian offensive against Italy, the *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th May writes :—

"Italy."

Both the Austrian and Italian forces are achieving success, only the achievement of the Austrian force is a little greater

Moslem Hitaishi,
May 26th, 1916.

BASUMATI.
May 27th, 1916.

BASUMATI;
May 27th, 1916.

BASUMATI,
May 27th 1916.

than that of the Italian force. The Austrians do not deserve much praise for this, for they are stronger in numbers than the Italians. In spite of this superior strength, the Austrians are unable to gain their end. To conceal this failure they have in their official *communiqué* reported two false victories over the Italians at Montfalcone and Lucerne. Even if they were true, they would not mean much for the Austrians, who have not yet been able to advance far into Italian territory. If the Italians try, they will be able to drive out the Austrians from the portion of Italian territory now occupied by them. The present success of the Austrians has not been and will not be of much advantage to them. It is also doubtful whether they will be able to continue the present offensive for any length of time.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
May 29th, 1916.

51. The *Hindi Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 29th May says that the great offensive by the Allies, of which we have been hearing for the last six or seven months, has not yet commenced. It was said that the offensive would commence in March, but it has not yet begun. The sooner it commences the better.

CALCUTTA SAM CHAR.
May 25th, 1916

52. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 25th May, in referring to the statement made by Professor Foxbell at the Royal Institution, that Government should tap

the hoarded wealth of India by floating a loan, says that it is all well if the intention of the Professor is to kick poor India with velvet shoes or slap her on the face gently. If it is meant only for holding up India to shame for her poverty, then we do not object to the statement of the Professor. But this should not allow misapprehensions to grow. Up to this time the dream of hoarded wealth has not ceased to haunt the minds of Government officials. They seem to be under the impression that India is like the proverbial "Kuvera's treasury" which can never become empty. We do not know when this misapprehension of foreigners will be removed. Why have they not believed up to this time that Indians get only one meal a day.

SANJIVANI,
May 25th, 1916.

53. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 25th May says that the Bengalis, Madrassis and Deccanis are eager to fight in the present war, but Government is not admitting them into the army. Had they been admitted into the army, the British Government might easily have raised an army of two millions in India and won the war with its help. A section of the English and Anglo-Indian Press cannot bear the idea of Indians fighting heroically in Europe. They say, you Indians have always cried for a reduction of the Indian army, why do you now speak of raising an Indian army of two millions? This is an altogether fallacious standpoint. The Indians cry for a reduction of the standing army in India in times of peace, when that army has no work to do; but in the present time of war, when a large army is actually needed by His Britannic Majesty, they are eager to fight for him. Again, it is said against the Bengalis, Madrassis and Deccanis, that they are and have been doing clerical work for generations, so that they are altogether devoid of the martial spirit. Against this it may be said that members of the Bengal Ambulance Corps have, as is admitted by English Generals themselves, shown great valour in Mesopotamia even without arms. If the Bengalis, Madrassis and Deccanis are admitted into the army, they will show that they are not cowards. However, that may be, even if it be admitted that penmanship has led to a complete loss of the martial spirit by some Bengalis, why are not the Goalas, Kaivartas, Namasudras and Pondras, of Bengal, who have never been clerks and whose strength of body and fighting capacity are well known, taken into the army?

Why are not Indians enlisted as volunteers? In March last in reply to a question asked in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Major-General Halway said that although there were no arrangements for taking Indians into separate volunteer units, they might be taken into the existing units by their Commanding Officers. It was a most unsatisfactory reply. Commanding Officers of volunteer units may take in Indians, but it rests entirely on their sweet will to do so. In fact, not more than one or two Indians can secure entry into the volunteer force. The Indians have long been asking, why should not an Indian be enlisted as a volunteer, when the meanest Eurasian, the African negro or any black man bearing an English name is enrolled as such? The *Madras Mail* says that the

work of the volunteers is to maintain internal peace. In 1857 the volunteers showed great valour, for the simple reason that otherwise they would have met with certain death. If Indians are made volunteers, there will be no need for them to show such valour.

We, replies the writer, admit that the main work of volunteers is to maintain internal peace. If the Indians rebel, it will be their duty to suppress it. But we ask, did the English soldiers and volunteers alone suppress the mutiny of 1857? Could they have suppressed it without the help of Indians? Indian history records that the Indian people and even ignorant Indian women helped the English at that time and thus prevented the mutiny from spreading far and wide. Hence the argument that Indian volunteers will not work for the preservation of the Empire in times of rebellion is utterly worthless. Besides this, rebellions do not take place every day. The police is utterly powerless to prevent dacoity, *gundam* and riots, which are of daily occurrence, but the presence of volunteers will undoubtedly prevent them.

The greatest grievance of the Indians is that they have not the privilege of suppressing unrest in their own country. If any disturbance occurs in their villages or even in their family, if their life, property and honour are jeopardised by ruffians, they must not presume to deal with the situation themselves but must call in persons who have come to reside here for a short time to do it for them. Nothing can be more painful and humiliating to a people. This is why Indians want to be volunteers. It will not be good to deny them this just privilege.

54. The Dainik Chandrika (Calcutta) of the 24th May has an article entitled "Ramanath's receptacle of the rosary," in the course of which the opinion is expressed that Government should not prematurely grant us self-government. If it does, all chances of our gradually learning the art of self-government under the aegis of the English will disappear and that will mean ultimate serious loss to us.

55. The Bangali (Calcutta) of the 24th May writes bitterly of the recent interview of Lord Islington with a Reuter's correspondent. His Lordship speaks of the "deliberate and steady policy" of the British Government to associate qualified Indians more and more with the administration. The difficulty so far has lain not in a lack of policy, but in the practical refusal to carry out that policy. The suppression of Lord Islington's report on the Public Services shows that what he has recommended is not fit to be shown to us. Apparently English statesmen know that words alone are unavailing to satisfy us. Who is to decide whether we are qualified or not? Not we, certainly. Lord Islington says that we already have a wide measure of self-government and with improving morals will enjoy a larger measure of it. This is an old truth and we hope this is not all the wisdom which he has learned during his Indian visit and which he has written down in his Report. If it is, that explains why the report is not being published now.

56. The Dainik Bharat Mitra (Calcutta) of the 24th May says that if Provincial autonomy. Government does not grant Provincial autonomy after the war as advised by Lord Hardinge, there will be undoubtedly great unrest.

57. The Sadagat (Calcutta) of the 26th May says that now-a-days the American Press has become the mouth-piece of English statesmen. It is, therefore, a matter for great pleasure that Lord Hardinge has, on the assumption of his duties in the Foreign Office, used the American Press for the expression of his opinions. After referring to the statement of Lord Hardinge, the paper says that the importance of the statement lies in this, that even after laying down the reins of office, Lord Hardinge has given credit to the Indians for their moderate and far-seeing policy. This certainly will influence British public opinion a great deal. We want to state in addition to what Lord Hardinge has said, that the people's aspiration to self-government is quite as ardent and their dislike for repressive measures quite as strong as ever.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
May 24th, 1916.

BANGALI,
May 24th, 1916.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
May 24th, 1916.

SADAGAT,
May 26th, 1916.

BANGALI,
May 26th, 1916.

Lord Hardinge and the loyalty
of the Indians.

majority of Indians are loyal and law-abiding, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th May says that Lord Hardinge is right—at least he is not far from the

truth. In this state of things is it not proper to abolish repressive laws and allow the loyal people of India to live in peace?

MARWARI,
May 29th, 1916.

Lord Hardinge's mistake.

The *Marwari* (Calcutta) of the 29th May, in referring to the statement made by Lord Hardinge to a representative of the English Press, says that Lord Hardinge did

not speak correctly when he said that *swarajist* agitators have lessened their demands. He knows very well that the number of those who demand self-government is increasing. The people will not profit even if Provincial autonomy is granted. Indians are not going to be deceived by empty promises. They have now realised that without self-government there is no salvation for them. They are bent upon agitating till they get what they want.

BANGALI,
May 26th, 1916.

Wanted unity of action.

The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th May says that the time has come when Indians should sink all their petty differences and try to formulate a line of action with a common

goal before them. Take the question of self-government. It is expected that after the war Indians will get a large concession in this respect. Be that as it may, it is clear that unless Indians of different sects and communities unite and work with a common object in view, they cannot attain success. In Madras, a regular agitation has been set up for the attainment of self-government, but for want of a common guiding principle, this activity has already begun to run through three different channels. In the last Provincial Conference at Madura, there was a serious difference of opinion between the Moderates and the non-Moderates as to the proportion of elected and nominated members in the Provincial Legislative Councils. This fact shows the imperative necessity of our selecting a common path.

It is not for us to consider whether or not our prayer will be complied with. We shall see whether self-government is necessary for our all-round advancement, and if so, whether complete or partial self-government will serve our purpose. If complete self-government is needed, we must see whether we are able to bear the burden thereof and if our fitness is undisputed, and what form of self-government will suit our national life. There can be no compromise. If we think that 150 years of British rule have made us fit for the form of self-government enjoyed by the Filipinos, then we must make that form of self-government our ideal. Our success or failure depends on the decision of our King. We are loyal and so can wholly rely upon the Royal decision; but so long as we have no definite idea as to what we want, the King cannot decide what he should grant.

BANGALI.
May 26th, 1916.

Remedy for the high price of paper.

The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 26th May complains of the abnormal rise in the price of paper and requests Government to devise some means to lower the price.

When Government has regulated the prices of wheat, jute and other things, is it impossible for them to do the same in regard to paper?

BANGAVASI,
May 27th, 1916.

Paper scarcity.

The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 27th May appeals to Sir Thomas Holland's commission to look into the question of the possibility of developing paper manufacture in India. The requisite materials are easily available and the capital of the National Fund may be utilised to start one or two mills.

BANGALI,
May 27th 1916.

The Delhi capital.

Referring to the remark made by the London *Times* that one of the important advantages of the change of capital is that "it has removed the Imperial Government from the contentious atmosphere of Bengal," and to the comments of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thereon, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 27th May says that it is needless to complain, as the *Patrika* has done, that by the removal of the capital to Delhi, the centre of administration has been removed beyond the ken of educated India, for the Bengalis are not the only educated Indians, neither is distance such a great disadvantage to educated India as the *Patrika* thinks. Then, as regards the alleged futility of dreaming of

autonomy with the metropolis removed to such a great distance, the *Patrika* may be reminded that no distance of capital will prevent the people from dreaming of autonomy. The success of this dream does not depend on the distance or nearness of the capital, but on our fitness. If the Bengalis have any real stuff in them, it will show itself in time. Instead of lamenting over the change of capital, we should try to improve ourselves with a view to regain what we have lost.

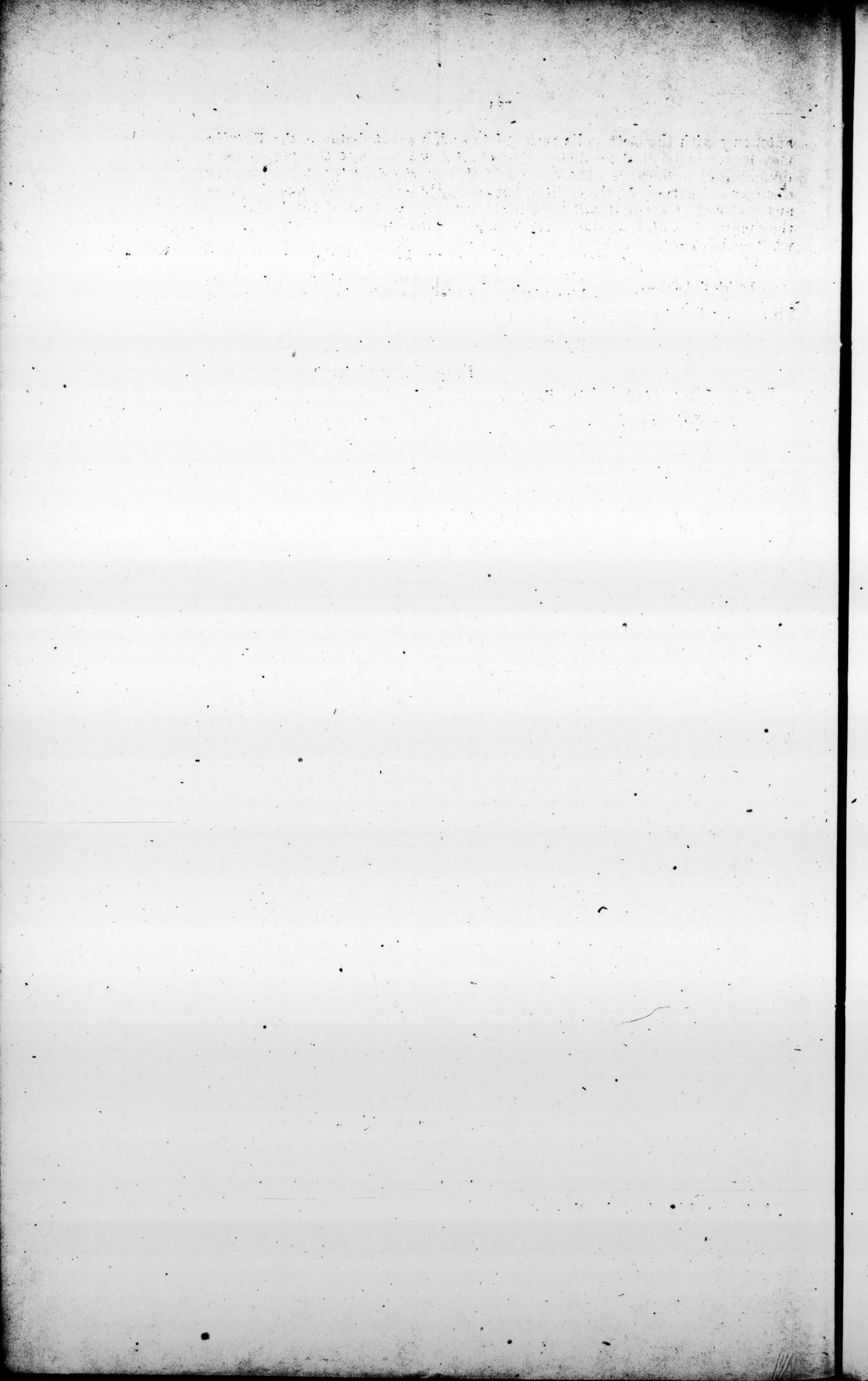
64. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 28th May congratulates the Hon'ble Hon'ble Fazl-ul-Haq. Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq on his election, and commends him highly for his true Islamic sympathies and his services to his community.

SADAQAT.
May 28th, 1916.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,
Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 3rd June 1916.



CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 23 of 1916.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

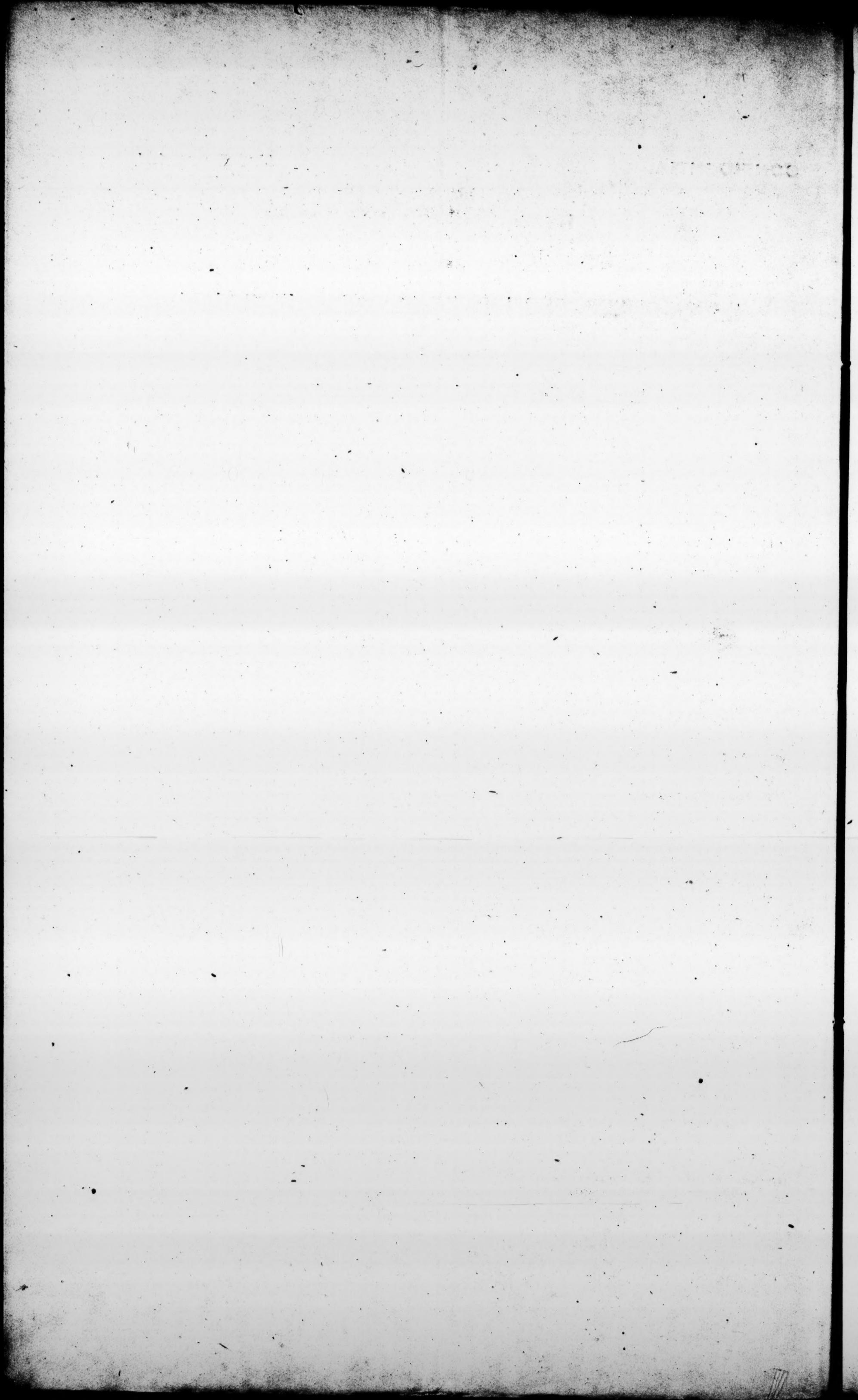
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 3rd June 1916.

CONTENTS.

| PAGE. | PAGE. |
|---|------------|
| List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch | 233 |
| I.—FOREIGN POLITICS. | |
| Nil. | |
| II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION. | |
| (a)—Police— | |
| Treatment of a suspect | 235 |
| Treatment of under-trial prisoners | <i>ib.</i> |
| (b)—Working of the Courts— | |
| The case against Inspector Sachar | 235 |
| Dr. Chakrabarti and the Subdivisional Officer, Howrah | 236 |
| Separation of judicial from executive functions : Allegations against a Magistrate | <i>ib.</i> |
| Ditto ditto | <i>ib.</i> |
| Allegations against a Deputy Magistrate ... | 237 |
| (c)—Jails— | |
| Nil. | |
| (d)—Education— | |
| The Presidency College Enquiry Committee ... | 238 |
| (e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Admin- istration— | |
| Nil. | |
| (f)—Questions affecting the Land— | |
| Nil. | |
| (g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation— | |
| Inconveniences of third class passengers ... | 238 |
| (h)—General— | |
| Another internment | 238 |
| Internments and the English procedure ... | <i>ib.</i> |
| III.—LEGISLATION. | |
| The Government of India (Consolidation) Act ... | 239 |
| Ditto ditto ... | <i>ib.</i> |
| IV.—NATIVE STATES. | |
| Nil. | |
| V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE. | |
| Nil. | |
| VI.—MISCELLANEOUS. | |
| Indians and Volunteer Corps ... | 240 |
| The failure of bureaucracy in Ireland ... | <i>ib.</i> |
| Bengalis and military service ... | <i>ib.</i> |
| Indians and the British Empire ... | 241 |
| The Press and anarchical propaganda ... | <i>ib.</i> |
| Lord Hardinge and Indian agitators ... | <i>ib.</i> |
| India and Ireland ... | 242 |



LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

| No. | Name of publication. | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
|-----|--|------------------|---------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | " Amrita Bazar Patrika. " (N.) | Calcutta | Daily ... | Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin ... | 1,400 |
| 2 | " Ananda Mohan College Magazine. " (P.) | Mymensingh | Monthly ... | Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin. | 300 |
| 3 | " Bengalee " (N.) ... | Calcutta | Daily ... | Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69. | 5,000 |
| 4 | " Calcutta Budget " (N.) | Ditto | Do. ... | Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48 ... | 1,800 |
| 5 | " Calcutta Journal of Medicine " (The). (P.) | Ditto | Monthly ... | Dr. A. L. Sarkar, I.M.S., Satgope, age about 43. | 100 |
| 6 | " Calcutta Law Journal " (The). | Ditto | Fortnightly | Hara Prasad Chatarji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils. | 2,000 |
| 7 | " Calcutta Medical Journal " (The). (P.) | Ditto | Monthly ... | Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50. | 450 |
| 8 | " Calcutta Spectator " (N.) | Ditto | Weekly ... | Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta. | 500 (Suspended.) |
| 9 | " Calcutta University Magazine. " (P.) | Ditto | Monthly ... | Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39. | 300 |
| 10 | " Calcutta Weekly Notes " | Ditto | Weekly ... | Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41. | 1,700 |
| 11 | " Case Law " (P.) ... | Ditto | Monthly ... | Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45. | 400 (Suspended.) |
| 12 | " Collegian " ... | Ditto | Fortnightly | Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38 ... | 1,000 |
| 13 | " Culture " (P.) ... | Ditto | Monthly ... | Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47 ... | 500 |
| 14 | " Current Indian Cases " (P.) | Ditto | Do. ... | Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38. | 1,000 |
| 15 | " East " (N.) ... | Dacca | Weekly ... | (1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos. | 200 |
| 16 | " Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser. " | Calcutta | Do. ... | Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59 ... | 500 (Suspended.) |
| 17 | " Food and Drugs " (P.) | Ditto | Quarterly ... | Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57. | 650 |
| 18 | " Gardener's Magazine " (P.) | Ditto | Monthly ... | Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57. | 800 |
| 19 | " Glory " (N.) ... | Ditto | Do. ... | Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33 ... | 50,000 (Free distribution.) |
| 20 | " Hablu Matin " (English edition). (M.) | Ditto | Weekly ... | Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46 ... | 1,000 |
| 21 | " Health and Happiness " (P.) | Ditto | Monthly ... | Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46 ... | 500 |
| 22 | " Herald " (N.) ... | Dacca | Daily ... | Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30. | 2,000 |
| 23 | " Hindoo Patriot " (N.) | Calcutta | Weekly ... | Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47 ... | 2,000 |

| No. | Name of publication. | Where published. | Edition. | Name, caste and age of Editor. | Circulation. |
|-----|---|------------------|-------------|---|--|
| 24 | "Hindu Review" (P.) ... | Calcutta | ... Monthly | Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 | 900 |
| 25 | "Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.) | Ditto | ... Do. | Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh. | 400 |
| 26 | " Indian Case Notes " (P.) | Ditto | ... Do. | Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38. | 1,000 (Suspended.) |
| 27 | " Indian Empire " (N.) | Ditto | ... Weekly | Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 | 2,000 |
| 28 | " Indian Express " (P.) ... | Ditto | ... Monthly | Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51. | 100 to 250 |
| 29 | " Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.) | Ditto | ... Weekly | Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46. | 500 Discontinued for the present. |
| 30 | " Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.) | Ditto | ... Do. | P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D. | 200 |
| 31 | " Indian Medical Record " (The). (P.) | Ditto | ... Monthly | Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee. | 800 |
| 32 | " Indian Messenger " (N.) | Ditto | ... Weekly | Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 | 500 |
| 33 | " Indian Mirror " (N.) | Ditto | ... Daily | Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36. | 1,200 |
| 34 | " Indian Nation " (N.) | Ditto | ... Weekly | Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 | 800 |
| 35 | " Indian Royal Chronicle " (P.) | Ditto | ... Monthly | Shamlal De, Hindu Subarnabanik, age 47 | Unknown. |
| 36 | " Indian World " (The) (N.) | Ditto | ... Weekly | Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40. | 500 to 1,000 (Suspended.) |
| 37 | " Industry " (P.) ... | Ditto | ... Monthly | Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36. | 1,000 |
| 38 | " Modern Review " (P.) | Ditto | ... Do. | Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60 | 2,000 |
| 39 | " Mussalman " (N.)... | Ditto | ... Weekly | M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 | 1,000 |
| 40 | " National Magazine " (P.) | Ditto | ... Monthly | Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67. | 500 |
| 41 | " Regeneration " (P.) ... | Ditto | ... Do. | Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 | 200 |
| 42 | " Reli and Rayyet " (N.) | Ditto | ... Weekly | Jogesh Ch. Datta; age 64 | 350 |
| 43 | " Review " (P.) ... | Ditto | ... Monthly | Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33. | 400 |
| 44 | " Telegraph " (N.) ... | Ditto | ... Weekly | Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32. | 2,500 |
| 45 | " Unity and the Minister " (N.) | Ditto | ... Do. | M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 | 400 to 500 |
| 46 | " University Magazine " (P.) | Ditto | ... Monthly | Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38. | 390 |
| 47 | " World and the New Dispensation." (N.) | Ditto | ... Weekly | Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos. | 400 |
| 48 | " World's Messenger " (P.) | Ditto | ... Monthly | Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28. | 400 |
| 49 | " World's Recorder " (P.) | Ditto | ... Do. | Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 | 2,700 |

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

304. Referring to the letter of Mr. C. E. H. Beaman, Barrackpore, regarding the treatment accorded by the police to his Bengalee chauffeur, Panna Lal Sonar, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that Mr. Beaman is quite right in his last observation that a man who is arrested upon insufficient ground and is wrongfully imprisoned apparently has no redress in this country. It must be said, however, that so far as the Indian people are concerned such an act on the part of the C. I. D. officers, as described by the writer, does not surprise them as it has surprised Mr. Beaman; for such an occurrence is getting pretty frequent. Would Mr. Beaman believe that if the Indian papers ventilate the grievances of the aggrieved, most Anglo-Indian papers come down upon them and cry sedition? How the journal wishes other Anglo-Indians had come to realise as Mr. Beaman has done from personal experience, with what extraordinary powers the C. I. D. officers have been invested to deal with "suspects," for then they might move heaven and earth and the Government would find it difficult to ignore their complaints as they have now been doing those of the Indians.

305. Commenting on the same subject, the *Bengalee* remarks that the matter needs the most thorough investigation. Mr. Beaman's chauffeur is a respectable person according to the testimony of his employer. He was charged with complicity in some acts of burglary and detained in *hajat* for a month or so. He was then discharged, but immediately after was arrested under section 110, of the Criminal Procedure Code, to be tried for *budmashie*. The charge was found to be untenable and the case was dismissed. However, his sufferings did not end here. Quite recently he was asked to give evidence in a police case. He waited at the police-station for a couple of hours and then returned home. He was summoned on the following day and was detained all day without food and in the evening was escorted to the Barrackpore railway station to be taken down to Alipore, handcuffed and tied with a rope. The journal quite agrees with Mr. Beaman in thinking that such treatment constitutes a gross abuse of authority. Unfortunately this is done almost every day in this country in the case of under-trial prisoners. Now that public attention has been called to this matter it is to be hoped this sort of disgraceful treatment of under-trial prisoners will cease.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

306. Referring to the case in which Inspector Sachar of the Howrah Police was prosecuted by Dr. Chakrabarti for restraint and wrongful confinement, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the District Magistrate had said that there was no reason for proceeding against the Inspector either judicially or departmentally. That decided the fate of the case, for this expression of opinion amounted to a direction which Mr. Hazra loyally followed. He dismissed Dr. Chakrabarti's complaint without issuing any process. Now, the question arises whether it was right and proper for Mr. Hazra to have held the further enquiry or whether he should have asked the District Magistrate to send the case before another Magistrate. The journal thinks the case should have been sent to another district for further enquiry, because every Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate of Howrah would have been influenced by the opinion of that officer that the conduct of Inspector Sachar was "not blameworthy" and no proceedings of any kind should be taken against him. The judgment of the Magistrate has been discussed threadbare and it is really an astounding pronouncement. Some of the views expressed by the Magistrate are as original as they are startling. According to him, intervention to prevent a man being assaulted by policemen whether in uniform or in plain dress is "officious meddlesomeness." When a man is arrested, is

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA
30th May 1916.

BENGALEE,
30th May 1916.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
26th May 1916.

an assault on him justifiable? Again, if a man is insulted and dragged by the hand he is said to be displaying a vindictive spirit if he goes and seeks lawful redress by making a complaint against his assailant. In fact, Mr. Hazra adds insult to injury by the utterly unjustifiable remarks he has made against a really ill-treated gentleman like Dr. Chakrabarti. At the same time, this curious Magistrate hesitatingly admits that the accused Inspector told a number of falsehoods. Examined by the Magistrate he denied everything, whereas the evidence of Inspector Mukharji clearly shows that Inspector Sachar did falsely though unsuccessfully try to implicate Dr. Chakrabarti.

307. Mr. Hazra, Subdivisional Officer, Howrah, has fallen foul of Dr.

Dr. Chakrabarti, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, because he intervened to save a man from being ill-treated. According to Mr. Hazra, it was

"official meddlesomeness" on the part of the doctor. How should a gentleman behave under similar circumstances? Is he to be a silent spectator of the pathetic scene or is he to hurry away without raising a finger to help the aggrieved party? The *Patrika* wonders if Mr. Hazra himself has attained to this state of *Nirvana* to preach it publicly. In spite of his preaching, few, if any, would be able to act up to it, just as the Christian precept of turning the left cheek if the right is smitten is not upheld. The fact is the trying Magistrate to serve a purpose may wish to abolish manliness and humanity, but the world wants them.

BENGALEE,
26th May 1916.

Separation of judicial from executive functions : Allegations against a Magistrate. Bengalee says that the first ground urged by the

accused for transfer was that the Magistrate used to hold his Court in *dhuti* and *chaddar*, smoke the *hukka* with the Divisional Inspector while examining witnesses and was supplied with lunch by the police. Considering that the police were the prosecutors, if the accused could satisfy the Court that the allegations were true, the case should have been taken out of the Magistrate's file. The Magistrate admitted that he held his Court wearing *dhuti* and *chaddar*, but he said that in trying bad livelihood cases he had to hold his Court often in dingy huts with no proper places to sit on and to reach some of the places he had to go in country *dinghies* and so he did not wear "Court dress." In places he had chairs and tables with benches for himself, for his peshkar, for the police and defence pleaders to sit on. Therefore, he has avoided answering the real point and if he meant to convey to the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court that in this case he held his Court in hovels without chairs and benches and that he went to the places in country boats, etc., he misled the Court. The High Court said ditto to the Deputy Legal Remembrancer when he said that the accused had "distorted" facts. Could there be a more glaring instance of distortion of facts than the above? In December last one day the Magistrate was found going to Ghutiary Sheriff in coat and trousers. On alighting at the station he asked the police "where is your Deputy Superintendent?" The reply was "he said he would come, but we find he has not arrived." On this the Magistrate playfully told the police to find him his *dhuti*, as he would not have come thus dressed, but for the intimation he had received about the coming of the Deputy Superintendent. As a piece of servility to the police this exhibition is notable. As regards smoking the *hukka* the Magistrate admitted that he used to do so but he explained that being a Mukharji Brahmin, and the Inspector of Police also being a Mukharji—he used to smoke the same *hukka* but not at the time of recording evidence. What effect could these things have upon the minds of the accused and the witnesses? Could they be found fault with if they considered that they could not expect fair trial at the hands of a Magistrate who was so friendly with the police?

BENGALEE
27th May 1916.

309. The Bengalee writes that in its former articles on this subject, it dilated upon the facts showing how the Magistrate and the police were on familiar and friendly terms. It now proceeds to the other facts narrated in the petition for transfer to which was appended a sworn affidavit.

Ibid.

The Deputy Magistrate, Babu Ashutosh Mukharji, used to travel inter class with the prosecuting police officers and was every day supplied with lunch by the police. Now a Magistrate is always allowed second class travelling fare. Why did this gentleman travel inter class? The accused insinuated that he had the opportunity of conferring with the police, settling his day's programme, and discussing generally the merits of the case. The explanation submitted by this Daniel of a Magistrate on this point is astounding. He says that he considered it would be insulting to any European gentleman who might be in a second class compartment if he travelled in *dhuti* and *chaddar* with him, so he travelled inter class. If this was written for the purpose of pleasing the European District Magistrate through whom the explanation passed, or the Judges of the High Court who would consider it, the journal is sure the point was gained. However, the statement is not consistent with the truth? The Deputy Magistrate did not deny that he took lunch supplied to him by the police, and his explanation was that it is difficult to get even a green cocoanut in those places without the help of the police, so he took their food. Could he not take his lunch from home? How could the defence pleader, Bejay Babu, take his lunch with him every day from home? The Magistrate had his *chaprassi* with him. He could command any number of people. The explanation is childish.

310. Continuing its articles on this subject, the *Bengalee* writes that on the 20th December last—the very first day of the trial—at Ghutiary Sheriff, witness No. 3 for the prosecution, one Nalu Dhali in his evidence said

*BENGALEE,
30th May 1916*

Allegations against a Deputy Magistrate. that he knew all the seventeen accused persons, sixteen of them were good men, only one had a bad reputation. This evidence was perhaps not palatable to the prosecuting police. A few minutes after, while the witness was going out of the room, just near the door, a Sub-Inspector gave him a kick, tearing his cloth. This was in the presence of the defence Vakil, Babu Bejay Krishna Basu and a large number of local men who had come to see the fun. The Vakil protested, and at once took the weeping man to the Magistrate, sitting only 10 cubits off. It is said the Magistrate uttered not a word upon which a petition was put in *on behalf of the accused* protesting against such conduct which would have the effect of influencing the witnesses to say whatever the police would ask them to say. When the petition was put in, not on behalf of the assaulted man, but on behalf of the accused persons who in the interests of justice and fair play asked for the protection of the Court so that witnesses who gave evidence on behalf of the accused might not be threatened or assaulted, what the Magistrate did was, not to make an enquiry, but to ask Nalu Dhali to complain. Whether Nalu complained or not for the redress was no concern of the accused or their pleader. They were principally concerned with the prevention of tampering with the witnesses by the exercise of criminal force. The Magistrate did nothing, and in his explanation tried to raise side-issues and mislead the higher Courts by the plea that he had no authority to entertain complaints. The truth was, as it seems to the journal, that being friendly with the police, he was not inclined to interfere with them and their methods in any way. The next thing to which the paper takes exception is a police enquiry into a case against a police officer and that held in a hole-and-corner fashion. Nalu Dhali is understood to have said that as he was coming down the steps his front cloth got entangled with the boots of the Sub-Inspector and he fell down and his cloth tore!! Any man in his senses would know what to say of this evidence. Why was not the evidence of the Vakil and several other spectators taken by the enquiring police officer? Why was the report submitted only after taking the evidence of that one man alone? It is sham enquiries of this kind which embolden the police when they are guilty of misconduct. The then District Magistrate, Mr. Dawson, was not satisfied with this enquiry, but he took no further steps as the man assaulted did not speak out the truth. All Deputy Magistrates should now bless Babu Ashutosh Mukharji,—for they have now received the authority of the High Court to attend Court in *dhuti* and *chaddar*, smoke the *hukka* and conveniently shut their eyes when the police ask them to carry out any purpose of their own.

(d)—*Education.*

MUSSALMAN,
26th May 1916.

311. Remarking on the report of the Presidency College Enquiry Committee, the *Mussalman* says it is a pity that the Presidency College Enquiry Committee and the Government have thought it advisable to come forward to read a sermon to

Indian editors and to teach them their duties and responsibilities. The bulk of the Indian editors know their duties and responsibilities, and, with the Press Act and the Defence of India Act hanging over their heads like the sword of Damocles, they can scarcely afford to indulge in irresponsible writings, even if they are tempted to do so. Does the Government of Bengal believe that the strike and the assault on Professor Oaten were the outcome of the writings of Indian papers? The Government does not say that; the Committee too did not say so. The reason for the sermon to Indian editors is because they are the Atmaram Sarkar of the officials and the bureaucracy, as the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th May 1916.

312. A very useful society has been started at Bombay, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, to protect third class railway passengers from over-crowding and other serious inconveniences. It is the result of the recent

Inconveniences of third class case in which two officers of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway were convicted for assaulting a third class passenger, Mr. Vaidya, who had pulled the alarm bell and resisted over-crowding. The conviction of these two officers, it is to be hoped, will prove a good object-lesson to those brutal railway men who, taking advantage of the helpless condition of the third class railway passengers, treat them like pariah dogs. In every city, town and centre of public opinion, an association of this kind should be started. The sufferings of third class passengers, though some improvements have been effected in this respect, are yet very great. They are often huddled together like pigs in a sty and many of them are left behind in a most heartless manner. Often they do not get a drop of drinking water, though dying of thirst. This is the case with even the best-managed railways in India. The Indian merchants have also serious grievances in carrying their goods from place to place. Then again, Indian passengers, travelling even first class are occasionally subjected to insults and humiliation. All classes of the Indian community, from the richest to the poorest, are thus interested in a movement of this kind.

(h)—*General.*

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th May 1916.

313. Commenting on the internment of Ananta Kumar Das Gupta, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the Government has no proofs of Ananta's guilt and yet has

interned him for an indefinite period on the *ex parte* advice of the C. I. D. without any public enquiry. It is, therefore, bound in justice to see that the innocent members of his family do not starve to death. When the Government feeds and clothes those who are guilty of the most heinous offence, how can it reasonably see perfectly innocent dependants of one against whom the C. I. D. have only some suspicion, suffer without coming to their help.

BENGALEE,
28th May 1916.

314. The *Bengalee* remarks that it has often been misrepresented by Anglo-Indian contemporaries for advocating Internments and the English procedure. a little relaxation in the rigid law regarding internments. However, political insight is not the

strong point of the bureaucracy or of its spokesmen in the Press. A law like the Defence of the Realm Act may be necessary in England which is close to the theatre of war in order to deal with suspects and prevent any communication of valuable information to the enemy. The situation here is nothing like it, and the executive would have been better advised if they had

passed a much less stringent measure, and had refrained from clothing themselves with such arbitrary powers as have been assumed under the Defence of India Act. The baneful effects of such a law which is so contrary to the genius of the English constitution are thus summed up in the English *Law Journal*: "It is something to the good that the Home Secretary, in the able and astute defence which he made last week of the impugned Regulation under which British subjects are being "interned," has now agreed that "in all cases, as soon as the order for the internment of the person is issued, a statement shall be furnished him, showing on what grounds that internment order is made." What a reflection this is on the system hitherto in vogue, under which numerous British-born subjects, now "interned" under administrative orders, have been seized and sent to jail (for that is what "internment" means in such cases) without the grounds stated or the offence charged, and without an opportunity of defence. How inadequate is the concession compared with the claim, based on the Great Charter itself, that none of the lieges should be deprived of his liberty except on the judgment of his peers, and according to law.

III.—LEGISLATION.

315. The *Bengalee* writes that there is a lot more than meets the eye in

The Government of India the proposed amendment of the Government of India (Consolidation) Act. This quiet and unobtrusive announcement contains in itself the

seeds of a great change. That the King can do no wrong is a well-established principle of the English constitution. However, this legal irresponsibility of the King is coupled with strict responsibility of his Ministers. The long arm of the law is not incapable of reaching the latter and chastising them, if necessary. It has been the peculiar boast of the English constitution that while the person of His Majesty has been placed above the Courts of law, his Ministers are amenable to them and are punishable by the ordinary Courts whenever a proper case is made out against them. Even the direct command of the King is no excuse for a wrongful act. Thus it is abundantly clear that in English law the Ministers of the King are strictly liable to account for their conduct at the instance of any private person who may have suffered any wrong at their hands. The journal leaves it to finer legal intellects to determine whether the word "remedies" covers the same ground as the words in the earlier Act, or whether there has been a curtailment of public right to sue the Secretary of State. Even if there be, that is nothing compared to the momentous change that it is now sought to make by the proposed amendment, for it delegates the power to "any authority" in India to pass a law which may restrict the right of a private individual to sue the Secretary of State in any particular case or classes of cases. The paper therefore strongly protests against the arbitrary powers that are sought to be assumed. They ultimately might have the effect of depriving private individuals of seeking the enforcement of their rights against the State. It condemns the measure also on the ground that it is extremely impolitic to bring forward such a highly contentious proposal at the present moment when all contentious measures are sought to be avoided. Protests will surely be made against it from all quarters throughout the length and breadth of this land. The proposal will plunge the country into the vortex of great agitation.

316. The *Bengalee* writes that there are plenty of musty and terrible weapons in the armoury of the Government for it to covet another which might ultimately lead to set itself above the law. There is the Regulation of

Ibid. 1818 by which any man may be spirited away at any moment to an unknown destination for reasons unknown to the persons deported. It has been strongly condemned by public opinion in this country and in England, and the resolution moved in the House of Commons condemning it, was vehemently opposed by the Secretary of State for India and his supporters, and this obnoxious Regulation still retains its place in the statute book. Then again, there is the Defence of India Act which is far more drastic in its application than the

BENGALEE.
26th May 1916

BENGALEE
27th May 1916

corresponding Act in England though the dangers to the State that it is intended to guard against are far greater there than here. The other day a jailor refused an interview to a counsel with his clients in jail even though he had come fortified with an order from two Judges of the High Court. This clearly proves that the operation of the Act is largely left to the tender mercies of the police who have failed to inspire popular confidence. The proposed amendment of the consolidated Government of India Act would in some respects go even further than any other piece of legislation that is in force in this country. The assumption is natural that immediately the amendment is passed it will be put into operation. Otherwise what is the necessity of such an extraordinary piece of legislation?

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
25th May 1916.

317. Some Madras contemporaries, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, are hard upon the *Madras Mail* for telling a disagreeable truth with blunt, rather brutal, frankness. It is that Indians generally should not be allowed to join the Volunteers lest they might turn against the British Raj. The *Patrika* is thankful to the *Madras Mail* for disclosing the real reason of the ostracism of the people of this country from the Volunteer Corps and the Army. At the present moment, there is not one Englishman or English paper that is not loud in its appreciation of Indian loyalty. All the same, the real fact is that they do not trust each other! Here is the journal's personal experience in this matter. In the course of conversation with a very high official, a year ago, it expressed its surprise at the reluctance of the authorities to give arms to the people to protect themselves from dakaits. "There are two objections," said he: "one is that the people may kill themselves by handling these firearms" and secondly, "there is no knowing if they will use these dangerous weapons against the authorities." Of course, the *Patrika* tried to point out to the high official that he and other ruling authorities had been labouring under a delusion and that the Bengalis had no interest in taking either their own lives or those of the officials, that they were a peace-loving people and intelligent enough to learn the firing of ordinary guns in a proper way, but he remained as unconvinced as ever. This monster of suspicion is at the root of all mischief. The queerest part of the thing is that there is absolutely no cause for this mutual distrust. It means suicide to both. Is there any doubt that there would have been no German war if India had been trusted and millions of her sons trained as soldiers?

BENGALEE
28th May 1916.

318. The recent rising in Ireland, and the incompetency of the Irish administration to avert it, writes the *Bengalee*, offers a striking proof of the failure of bureaucracy to deal with a crisis. Indian history reveals the somnolent apathy of the Indian bureaucracy while the mutineers were maturing their plans in 1857—and when the mutiny broke out, it came as a bolt from the blue. The same chapter of bureaucratic incompetency has been repeated in the events connected with the recent rising in Ireland. In ordinary piping times, bureaucracy may faithfully perform the routine work of Government, but when there is a crisis or when a great departure has to be taken, bureaucracy is unequal to the occasion.

TELEGRAPH.
27th May 1916.

319. The *Telegraph* says it again reverts to the question of the admission of Bengalis into the army and of the formation of Bengali volunteer corps, because it has recently read something about it in two important papers. One of these is the *Madras Mail* which poses as the exponent of Anglo-Indian views in the Southern Presidency. This contemporary has not minced matters. It says that Indians generally should not be allowed to join the volunteer movement and this for the good reason that they might turn the weapons they are entrusted with and the military training they are given, for the overthrow of the British Raj. So here is a blunt, almost brutal admission of the real motive underlying the action of the Government in the matter of Indian volunteers. The Indian public are always keenly alive to the want

of trust and confidence on the part of the rulers, and it is for this reason that they have all along been urging a readjustment based on mutual confidence. If the rulers will not trust the people how can they expect the Indians to trust them. It is thus that the Indians have learnt to appraise both this monster of suspicion and the professions made by the ruling race in the absence of practical deeds to support them. The journal is not sorry that the *Madras Mail* has spoken out so bluntly for, to be forewarned is to be fore-armed.

320. With regard to Indian affairs, writes the *Bengalee*, the natural instinct of the English mind is conservative. Indians and the British Empire. The impulse for equality and freedom which had its origin in the French Revolution and which in England manifested itself in the several Reform Bills of the last century had been exhausted, and since the Boer war, had been superseded by an Imperialism, of which Rudyard Kipling was the prophet. Its creed was the subordination of the coloured to the white man. The present war, undertaken in defence of the rights of weaker nations will, it is to be hoped, inaugurate a new era, in which freedom for all will be the dominating cry. The great problem to be solved within the next ten years is the settlement of the relations between India and the rest of the Empire. Is India to remain a hopeless and helpless dependency, are its people to be strangers in their own home, their affairs managed and controlled by others? Or are they to lift up their heads as men, and claim admission to a place of equality in the Councils of the Empire? Indians claim admission, in the words of the *Times*, not as suppliants on bended knees, but as equals.

BENGALEE.
26th May 1916.

321. Lord Hardinge is reported to have told an American journalist, writes the *Bengalee*, that there is ample evidence that Indian agitators received financial and other assistance from Germany. Wherever attempts were made to suborn the sepoys, the soldiers themselves informed the Government. Of course, among India's three hundred millions there was some dissatisfaction and disloyalty, but the propaganda of this small minority was anarchistic and not revolutionary. They did not possess any constructive programme. The persons backing the movement were not the Indian intellectuals but the half educated *Ghadar* party which was frankly anarchical and encouraged by a few crazy people in the United States and probably by subsidized Germans. Having regard to the views thus expressed by the late Viceroy one feels that there is absolutely no justification whatsoever for the continuance of the Press Act. If the anarchists are a handful as they are and if the intellectuals who are in a large majority are opposed to all revolutionary and anarchical propaganda there is not the semblance of an excuse for the maintenance of the Press Act. The anarchists do not make use of the Press for the purposes of their propaganda. They issue secret circulars from unknown presses. Why then gag the organ of articulation of the whole community—the public press of the country—which on the highest authority is not utilized by the anarchical clique.

BENGALEE.
26th May 1916.

322. Lord Hardinge has told a Press representative, writes the *Hindoo Patriot*, that "there is ample evidence that Indian agitators received financial and other assistance from Germany." The journal does not think there is any room left for doubt on this point. It is even prepared to assert that but for German machinations, the anarchist movement would not have secured a footing in India. It, however, does not agree with Lord Hardinge when he says that the leaders of the anarchist movement in India are half-educated men of the stamp of whom the *Ghadar* party is composed. The paper thinks, it has got some leaders who are too astute, too resourceful to be dismissed as "half-educated." It should be remembered that so far only the lieutenants have been caught, and that the real leaders are still at large and nothing is known about them. Even Rash Behari Basu, who has so long eluded the vigilance of the police, appears to have been merely an executive officer rather than one of the real leaders. Goodness alone knows who are the real brains of the movement but they do not appear to be as indifferently educated as Lord Hardinge seems to think. Is Hardayal a half-educated man or Arabinda Ghosh, for instance?

HINDOO PATRIOT.
27th May 1916.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
30th May 1916.

323. The *Indian Empire* writes that just on the step of a treacherous rising and at a critical time Ireland is about to receive Home Rule. The situation forces one to

look back upon what India would get for her services and devotion to the cause of the King and Empire. There are many Englishmen who are under the impression that British rule in India is a monument of success. Indians who are on the spot know it to their cost that this belief is a sad mistake. The Government of India is as much a failure, as that of Ireland. The only difference is that the sorrows of Ireland have been proclaimed from the house-tops, while India has suffered in silence. In fact, when one knows both countries well one is surprised to find how much alike are many of the grievances from which the two countries suffer, and to what an extent both governments are driven to the same methods of repression. In India are found all those arbitrary powers brought into use with which Ireland is so long familiar, and the recourse to which is the surest sign that the governors think they cannot rely on the support and co-operation of the governed. The procedure of Irish coercion is now and then reproduced in India in the arbitrary arrests of suspects, accused of no definite crime, brought to no public trial, and given no intimation of the length of time their detention may last. Then again newspapers are prosecuted at the sweet will of the authorities and by a peculiar interpretation given to the law in accordance with the supposed necessities of public policy rather than the letter and spirit of the law, they are condemned. Does any Government with the exception perhaps of that of Russia show any such spectacle? Has Ireland ever to rely upon such methods to coerce her discontented subjects? Even Ireland has the privilege of a trial by jury. Her Judges and Magistrates cannot send to jail any Irishman without the convicting verdict of a jury. In India one sees the spectacle of a young and inexperienced Magistrate without the least help from a jury sending to jail an Indian with whose custom, manners, habits and language he is quite unfamiliar. It is here that a Sessions Judge disregarding the verdict of assessors, sends men to the gallows. Can these spectacles be found even in Ireland? Even in financial matters as in all others the condition of India is inferior to that of Ireland. To leave aside such old grievances as ruined manufactures and industries crushed for ever, one may turn to matters of more immediate interest. India is much poorer than Ireland. Yet India is incurring the expenditure of a vast foreign Government which takes little account of her wishes or interests. While India is poorer still, and has to provide for its whole administration with its own resources, it has the dearest government in the world; has its Government not only officered by aliens, but by aliens, who spend only a few years of their lives in this country which is forced to provide them with good pensions. The miles of railway which have been made for military purposes show how the interests of the Indians are sacrificed to those of their rulers. Under these circumstances has England any reason to be proud of her rule in the East, or can she with a hand on her heart declare that she has tried her best to discharge faithfully the duties imposed on her by Providence?

F. P. McKINTY,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 3rd June 1916.